THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1867. NO. 23.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Calvary Church, Henderson county,..July 3
Hendersonville..... " 4
Flat Rock..... " 5
Asheville..... " 7
Rutherfordton..... " 11
Lincolnton..... " 14
High Shoals..... " 16
Charlotte..... " 18
St. Andrew's, Rowan county,..... " 20
Mocksville..... " 21
Huntsville..... " 23
Salem..... " 25
Leaksville..... " 28
Mountain Chapel..... " 29

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

John A. Maultsby, Ex'r of Alfred Smith, vs. Mary E. Bellamy, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court that Mary E. Bellamy hath removed beyond the limits of this state, it is ordered by this Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against her.

WITNESS—D. P. HIGH, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the Second Monday in May, 1867.

D. P. HIGH,
Clerk County Court.

june 21 (pr. adv. $22 50) 19-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

THE WILL OF ELIAS JAISON having been propounded for probate in solemn form, in our said Court, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel W. Cromartie and wife Narcissa E., reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made in the "Weekly Journal," a paper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear and object to the probate, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the Will admitted to probate.

Done at office in Clinton, this 25th day of June, 1867.

W. A. MATHIAS, C. C. C.

july 5 (prv adv $15) 21-6w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY ME for a renewal of Certificate No. 246 for Four Shares of Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, which has been lost.

T. D. LOVE.

june 15 222-1t&19-5t*

Sumter News copy 1aw6w and send bill to this office for collection.

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED at the June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover county, Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of the late R. C. Murphy, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. W. FENNELL,
Administrator.

june 21 19-6w

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE.

SHIPPING ARTICES

AND FOREIGN OUTWARD MANIFEST.

For sale at the

Oct. 6 JOURNAL OFFICE.

A Generous Lady.

At one of the last balls given by the Minister of the navy, one of the most charming ladies of Paris, noted for her immense wealth, her elegance and her exquisite taste, wore a full set of imitation jewelery, manufactured by a most skillful mechanic. She was highly amused at the congratulations that were offered to her, especially in regard to a pair of enamel bracelets, wrought in the style of the Etruscan jewelry at the museum of the Lauvre, which belonged originally to the Campana collection. At the close of the ball, after the cotillion was over, she commenced distributing among the friends surrounding her, not only the set of jewelry which she had worn during the evening, and which she took from her wrists, her neck and her ears, but a large number of sleeve-buttons, breastpins, earrings, agraffes, &c., which her husband brought to her in a large casket. Only several days afterwards she explained the whole secret to those on whom she lavished her gifts, and who wore the imitation jewelry in the full belief that it was highly valuable.

"All the jewelry together, cost me forty francs," she said, bursting into loud laughter, "and I bought it on the Boulevard, of a poor devil whose store was the sidewalk, and whose counting-house was a sheet of paper.

The New Pulpit Orator.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* writing from Baltimore says:

"But there was a pulpit prodigy here the same day, who is growing into such fame as bids fair to rival that of Spurgeon. His name is Munsey, and he is a member of the Baltimore Conference, we believe, of the Methodist Episcopal church South. He has not been long at this calling, and was an unlettered man in humble life but comparatively a few months back, when his talent was revealed to a friend, who aided him to the short culture with which he is producing such wonderful effect. His power of oratory is said to be miraculous, and his reasoning faculties no less so. People here and in the Valley flock to hear him, and his influence is talked of and felt everywhere. I could not gain a seat in the church in which he held forth Sunday night; but several friends, who were more fortunate reported that all the praises they had previously heard bestowed upon him fell far short of the real height of his powers. Certain it is, that hereafter he will be so famous as to cause interest even to this meagre notice of his ministerial beginning."

The case of Mrs. Yelverton stands adjourned *sine die*.

Gerrit Smith writes that his generosity has left him no longer a rich man.

Jem Mace, the English pugilist is coming to this country.

Prince Couza has gone to Lemberg.

Kossuth is now at Aix-les-Baines, in Savoy.

Dr. Trousseau, the great French physician, is dead.

Derby is again gouty.

From the Southern Opinion.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IS FREE.

FANNY DOWNING.

Free, with God's sky above him!
Free to the winds and stars!
Given to us who love him,
Back from his prison bars!
Oh! how the Southern heart to-day
Throbs as its bounding pulses play;
Thrilled as it never again may be—
Jefferson Davis once more is free!

Warble it birds through the orange bowers,
Whisper the news to the laughing flowers—
Bid the butterfly's bounding wing
Forward the blissful tiding fling:
Moss that waves from the greenwood trees,
Roses rocked by the balmy breeze,
Lilly and laurel and snow-drop shout,
Heather bells in a chime ring out,
Quiver all nature with golden glee—
Jefferson Davis again is free!

Up from Virginia's valley wide,
Down through the sweep of the Sabine's tide,
Where the Atlantic, with billowy roar,
Covers with crests Carolina's shore,
And the Missouri with giant run,
Circles the home of the setting sun,
Let all the land that he loved so well,
Echo an anthem, whose silvery swell
Shall ring through the columns of coming time
The chaunt of a nation's soul sublime,
That wafts on the wings of adoring love
A people's thanks to the Throne above!
While nature joins with a glad accord
And proffers her homage to Nature's lord,
Till the surging sound of the mighty strain
Shall peal from the stars in a rich refrain,
With a tone as deep as the sounding sea:
Jefferson Davis again is free!

From the Southern Opinion.

POST-BELLUM.

J. MARSHALL HANNA.

On Richmond's hills the red clay batteries lie,
Serpents of sand and skeletons of war,
Half hid in ambush, and half standing out,
The menace of their ghostly garrisons.
All fangless there the deep embrasures ope,
Where late the guns upon the traverse played,
Withdrew, and thrust their lurid tongues of flame.

The driven bolts lie sunken where they fell,
Shot from the myriad musket grooves of death,
And the black chasms of the cannon's jaws.
War's engineery, till late begrimed and foul,
And hoarse with bellowing, have shut their throats.
And listening to their echoes faint and faint,
Lie burnished, shining in the Sun of Peace.

Within yon breach the flowers spring lovingly,
Making the arch triumphal, and upon
The battlements the clinging ivy goes,
Scaling where failed the hearts and feet of men,
Climbing spiral maze the flag staff up,
Tipping it with a leaflet banner there.

The dead are in their graves, and twice their blood
Exhaled from the ground, hath steeped the Spring
In grey garments, deepest at the mounds.
The grass is greenest where the Southrons' feet
Were firmest planted; rankest where they fell
The thickest, parrying with death upon
The pathway to the ramparts, up and on,
And through the plunging avalanche of shell.

There comes a harvest not of Death, but Life.
No more shall sabre flash nor bayonets gleam.
Here mirrour was reflected in the sun,
With bugles' bray and clanking spur at heel;
But rustick mowers, reaping in a row,
Shall swath the grain, and squadroned in the shade,
Make harvest musick, whetting of their scythes.

Far off and near, drawn out in solid squares,
The marshaled corn is standing, rank on rank,
Their blades all glistening, and their tasseled plumes
Dipping unto the courier winds that pass.
And far and near, in undulating waves,
The wheat in platoons, smitten by the breath
Of Southern winds, nod northward, tossing back
The golden helmets of their bearded heads.

This much is blest; but it is not for men
To put forth hopes, and strength, and arms again.
In vain! Alas! Most bitter words of all
That tongue may syllable; the dying cry
Of Freedom, failing faint, and famishing
Upon the heights of Glory, almost crowned,
But falling crownless at the temple door,
Her banner 'bout her, and her hand outstretched.
In vain! In vain! The unattainable!

Code Dee! God is omnipotent.
Not yet, not yet, is written of the blood
Of Southern martyrs, shed for future fruit,
The century seed that epocks keep for bloom
In the hereafter of the coming time.

Code Deo! He hath a plan, and though
He leads us through these labyrinths dark, and heaps
Thick clouds about us, He will make all plain
In the appointed dawn, and 'gainst the sky
Write out, in lightning stroke and sentences,
The full translation of these dim outlines.

WHOM FIRST WE LOVE.

Whom first we love, you know, we seldom wed;
Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not
The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead;
And then we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne which is hard to bear,
Much given away which it were sweeet to keep,
God help us all!, who need, indeed, his care;
And yet I know the Shepherd loves his sheep.

My little boy begins to babble now
Upon my knee his earliest infant prayer;
He has his father's eager eye, I know,
And they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,
And I can feel his light breath come and go,
I think of one—Heaven help and pity me!
Who loved me, and whom I loved, long ago.

Who might have been—ah, what, I dare not think,
We are all changed. God judges for the best,
God help us to do our duty, and not shrink,
And trust in Heaven for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear
Too cold at times, and some too gay and light;
Some griefs gnaw deep; some woes are hard to bear,
Who knows the past? And who can judge us right?

Ah, were we judged by what we might have been,
And not by what we are—too apt to fall!
My little child—he sleeps and smiles between
These thoughts and me. In Heaven we shall know all.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

SONNET:

ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

From the Southern Opinion.

She lies before thee a pale, pulseless Land;
No more her great eyes burn with hopeful light;
About her worn and helmless droop her Knights,
A shattered weapon in each dead right hand:
The trumpets that aroused that warrior band
To pluck fresk honors from an hundred fights,
Seem distant now as echoes up the heights
Of fabulous Legend borne to realms unscanned;
Yet fear'st thou this Queen Titan from her rest
May start whilst thou art slumbering?—sound again
Her ringing battle-cry o'er mount and plain,
With Conquest blazing on her fiery crest?
Aye! *such* they dread! hence to all Earth's disdain,
Thy ruthless sword still gores her prostrate breast! [*Paul H. Hagne.*

The Minor Topician of the Times yesterday morning says sarcastically that "Mr. Wade's forte is evidently what a wit said Macaulay's was—omniscience." If any wit made that remark about Macaulay, he plagarized from the wit who said of the late Dr. Whewell, that "science was his forte, and omniscience was his foible."

A letter from Idaho, June 15, says three hundred houses have been built since the late disastrous fire.

Rev. Geo. B. Bealer, D. D., pastor of the Freemason street Baptist church, in Norfolk, has resigned his charge.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.—By PEARSON, C. J. In Bunting *vs.* Wright, from New Hanover, judgment affimed. In State *vs.* Hayward from Craven, no error. In Lutz *vs.* Younts, from Catawba, no error. In Alspaugh *vs* Gray, in equity, from Forsyth, bill dismissed with costs. In Smith *vs.* Bryson, in equity, from Macon, dismissed with costs. In Bobbitt *vs.* Brower, in equity, decree reversed, reference.

By BATTLE, J. In Minor *vs.* Harris, from Granville, judgment reversed. In Hendrick *vs.* Gobble, from Davidson, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In State *vs.* Allison, from Iredell, no error. In Johnton *vs.* Crawford, from Rowan, no error. In Hogwood *vs.* Edwards, from Franklin, judgment reversed. In McNiel *vs.* Whittington, in equity, from Wilkes, bill dismissed with costs.

By READE, J. In Doe *ex dem.* McCorkle *vs.* Earnhardt, from Stanly, no error. In Hughes *vs.* Kingsbury, from Granville, no error. In Fentress *vs.* Brown, from Randolph, error. In Hall *vs.* Gillispie, in equity, from Mecklenburg, error. In Harper *vs.* Sudderth, in equity, from Caldwell, directing a decree. In Houze *vs.* Green, in equity, from Franklin, no error.

PEARSON, C. J., and READE, J., filed opinions in Phillips *vs.* Hooker, from Lenoir.

THE ROCKY MOUNT MILLS.—There are many persons within the borders of North Carolina, ignorant of the fact that Edgecombe county possesses a manufacturing industry, equal to her agricultural prestige.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, Henry A. Donaldson—a Northern man—and Joel Battle, father of the Hon. Wm. H. Battle, Judge of the Supreme court of North Carolina, erected at the falls of Tar river, one mile from the present location of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad depot at Rocky Mount, what is since known as the Rocky Mount Mills. These works were completed within two years following their projection, and until their destruction by Yankee troops in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, were constantly operated in the manufacture of the finest cotton yarns in the country, as well as supplying the people of a vast area of country, with corn meal and floar.

The site on which these mills are situated was originally called Rocky Mount, but on the completion of the Railroad, the depot took the name of the old village, but the mills are still called the Rocky Mount Mills. The real estate attached to the mills, embraces both sides of the river at the falls, and the water privilege extends a sufficient distance above and below.

The power applied to the working of the Mills is made available by a substantial and modernly constructed stone dam, which at present raises a head of water fourteen feet, but which can readily be raised to eighteen.

After their destruction the third year of the war, nothing was done toward rebuilding these valuable and important works, the inability of the proprietor, Mr. Wm. S. Battle, to procure the necessary machinery, compelling him to defer their reconstruction until cessation of hostilities was had. The wanton destruction and loss of valuable machinery and property, was a trifling consideration to Mr. Battle, but by this act of vandalism, numbers of poor boys and girls with aged and infirm parents dependent upon them, were thrown out of employment, and hundreds reduced to absolute want. A similar destruction of an insignificant iron foundry in Pennsylvania by the Southern troops, created a howl of cowardly indignation North, and to this day is sounded in the halls of the National Congress, and furnishes a plea for a wholesale confiscation of Southern property, while the burning of the Rocky-Mount Mills was hardly known out of sight of the smoke of the conflagration—and this was only one instance of ten thousand of greater magnitude and criminal wantonness.

Wm. S. Battle, the present proprietor of the Rocky Mount Mills, is one of the most enterprising and public spirited gentlemen in North Carolina, added to which his many excellent qualities make him in every respect one of the first men of Edgecombe county. At the close of the war, feeling it to be the duty of every good citizen to aid in the restoration of the industrial system of the country, and the further development of the manufacturing resources of North Carolina, we find him actively at work in reconstructing his mills, on a larger and more extensive scale than formerly. The secret of Edgecombe prestige is revealed, when such enterprise manifests itself among her sons.

The Grain Mills, comprising three corn and two flour mills, with all necessary machinery for the manufacture of flour were rebuilt last year by Thomas D. Stuart, of Petersburg, and are said to be inferior to no similar works in the world.

The machinery in the Cotton Factory is all new, having been manufactured to order by the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, at Patterson, New Jersey. This mill is now turning out yarns of the finest quality, and the looms are expected to commence operation by the fifteenth of the present month. There will be thirty-eight looms in all, for the manufacture of cotton goods, such as shirting, sheeting, and osnaburgs. The capacity of these works is very great, and the demand for fine cotton yarns will be supplied as heretofore.

Appreciating the necessities and interests of the Southern people, it is the desire and intention of the Proprietor to find a home market for all his goods, and his prices will therefore be regulated with that end in view. He assumes that the South can never become a manufacturing country unless the goods manufactured can compete with those at the North, both in price and quality, and he only solicits the patronage of Southern merchants so long as his prices, and the quality of the goods manufactured, compare with those of other sections of the country.

Wilson *Carolinian.*

CAPTURE OF A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—Many of our readers doubtless remember the name of Washington Hicks *alias* Herring, who figured extensively in murders, robberies, and Police and Criminal courts in this city some mouths ago. He was convicted of numerous misdemeanors and sentenced to jail, but managed to break out and make his escape, since which time he has been heard of but twice, once in Virginia, and again in this city about three weeks ago. He managed to make his escape, however, before information could be conveyed to the police, and his whereabouts was not known until Sunday night, at which time he shot, and mortally wounded another colored man, near Beaufort, N. C., named Mace. From the information we can gather, it was as cold blooded an affair as his former crimes have been. He stepped up to Mace and asked him if he had said "that he was the negro who had broke jail in Newbern?" Mace answered in the affirmative, when Hicks drew a pistol, shooting him in the left breast. On the next morning a number of whites and about two hundred negroes started in pursuit of him, and about 12 o'clock on the night of the 8th they found him in the lot of Mrs. Mace, in the town of Beaufort.—Hicks for a long time headed a band of desperadoes in this vicinity, and it was nothing to hear of murders and robberies in this city and the surrounding country at that time. We trust that the authorities will keep him so close this time that it will be impossible for him to escape, and that he may receive the just punishment his many crimes merit.—New Bern *Jour. of Commerce.*

MASONIC.—The following are the officers of Eureka Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., for the ensuing year:

A. T. Jerkins, M. E. H. P.; J. Whitty, E. K.; J. D. Whitford, P. S.; D. W. Hurtt, R. A. C.; J. V. Jordan, G. M. 3 Vail; N. Case, G. M. 2d Vail; C. C. Clark, G. M. 1st Vail; W. H. Jones, Guard; W. H. Oliver, Treasurer; J P. Dillingham, Secretary.

The installation will take place Monday evening, July 15th, at the Hall of St. John's Lodge, No. 3. All R. A. Masons in the city, at that time, are invited to attend.

New Berne *Journal of. Com.*

OLIN COLLEGE.—President Southgate is at present in New York, engaged in obtaining stock to re-organize Olin College.

CROPS, &c.—A short jaunt up the country on Saturday last fully confirmed the dismal accounts we had received of the condition of the Crops—and while viewing the destruction visible on some of the finest plantations in the county, we felt many apprehensions for the coming year. In many instances the entire corn crop has been destroyed, and the cotton looks but little better. We were glad to see, however, that the farmers, while looking somewhat gloomy at the prospects, were not disheartened, but had gone to work with an energy and determination, from which may be expected the most happy results. If we are blessed with a good season hereafter and a late Fall, many of the evil effects now anticipated may be escaped, and our county once again feel the inspiring influence of good crops and bountiful harvests.—Tarboro' *Southerner.*

PITT COUNTY.—We have had placed on our table two cotton blooms and a ball taken from the plantation of our friend, General Bryan Grimes, of Pitt. He says that his cotton was blooming on the 4th, and the boll made its appearance on the 6th. It is the first that we have seen this season. The stalk from which they were taken was 30 inches high. Pitt is ahead of Beaufort so far—we give it up. General Grimes is one of the most energetic and practical farmers in the State. We hope the cotton crop is not injured so much as our farmers thought for in spite of the heavy rains.—Washington *Index.*

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop we learn was materially injured by the late rains.—The corn, oat and cotton crops are doing well. We sincerely hope that the Lord of the harvest will bless us with an abundance of the necessaries of life.

Warrenton *Indicator.*

THE FOURTH IN LINCOLNTON.—Independence Day was celebrated by the freedmen of Lincolnton,—from twelve to fifteen hundred being present. They were addressed by Mr. Tourgee, who delivered a vindictive harrangue, which was most effectively replied to by David Schenck, Esq. The *Courier* says:

"We will not attempt to report the speech made by Mr. Schenck, as we hope to secure a copy for publication. We cannot do him justice in a mere abstract. Suffice it to say, that the paper figures presented by Mr. Tourgee, in his effort, were literally destroyed by the manly, eloquent, convincing and overpowering arguments and oratory of Mr. Schenck.

At the close of Mr. Schenck's remarks, Mr. Tourgee attempted a rejoinder (which is unusual and in very bad taste,) but it was mainly apologetic and explanatory."

At sun-rise, a mysterious and insulting placard was found suspended in a conspicuous place, which, after consultation, was removed, and, by order of the Mayor, the Fedral flag was hoisted. Says the Courier again:

"On investigation, it was found that the objectionable placard, with its significant signs and marks, had been put up by a negro, one of the Red Strings. We give the description:

A triangle, in heavy black lines, enclosing the letter B., Red Strings at corners, and bearing the objectionable sentiment, "To the Death."

The above was calculated to excite the most orderly citizens, yet the intended insult was borne with dignity, and no disorder resulted. But, had it been perpetrated by a southern gentleman, we have no doubt severe punishment would be meted out to him."

A STORM.—A severe storm passed over this place on the afternoon of the 4th July. The lightning was very vivid and in quick succession struck at three different points. Two massive oaks in the lot of Mr. Elias Carr, a tree near Mr. Dudley Harriss', and a freedman's school house were stricken. Fortunately no one was hurt, although several felt the shock.

Warrenton *Indicator.*

SOMETHING CURIOUS, AS WELL AS DANGEROUS.—A gentleman in this city placed, on yesterday, some water in a large globular jar,—such a one as those displayed in Druggists' windows,—and set it in the sun on a shelf in the piazza, for the purpose of warming it somewhat for ablution. Beneath the jar was spread a newspaper. The rays of the sun, in the course of the morning, were concentrated by it, as by a lens, and the sheet of paper ignited. When discovered, it had burned the paper and scorched the wood. Who can tell but what, in some such manner as this, fires may have sometimes originated?

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. M. A. Johnson, a worthy citizen residing in a small neat settlement near Goldsboro', known as Webbville, died Tuesday night last, very suddenly. He had been complaining for some time; but was able to be about, and attend to his business, at the time of his retiring to bed for the night. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends.

Goldsboro' *Star.*

A prominent Radical Senator will make a speech in a few days denouncing the confiscation schemes of Sumner and Stevens.

Thackeray's daughter, Harriet Marion, was married in London last month to a young lawyer named Leslie.

Capt. C. C. Chaffer, Jr., commandant of the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., died on Saturday.

F. Campbell, a brother of ex-Postmaster General Campbell, died in Philadelphia a few days ago.

The total direct foreign and domestic exports from Savannah, Ga., for the month of June amount to $797,047.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO STATESMEN.

In anger—no; but in sorrow—statesmen of the Republic, we would consult together, like just and reasonable men; we would review the condition of our suffering country, the methods proposed for its amelioration, and the deplorable calamities which must attend a mistaken remedy.

Which of you will admit, that unless the country shall be restored on the basis of his own ideas of what is best for all, he does not desire the restoration? Not one. Which of you will admit, that unless the resentments, natural or unnatural, which he and his neighbors feel are first satisfied, he does not desire restoration? Not one. Which of you will admit, that unless he and those who think with him shall have the control of those who differ from him, he does not desire restoration? Not one. In a word, who will acknowledge, that unless he can save his party he will not save his country? Who dares confess it? And yet it is mournfully true, and we solemnly appeal to every conscience in public life for a frightful, though secret verification of this great charge—that this, which none dare confess, is true of so many able and eminent statesmen that it is the sole obstacle to universal good-will, prosperity, and happiness, in our common country.

Is this so? Perhaps not yet, generally. When it shall have become altogether prevalent, free institutions will be forever gone, or to be saved only by an immediate and general onthurst of popular astonishment and indignation, sufficient to sweep from the exalted stage of public service the whole present race of statesmen. If it is really the fact that the unnatural and disturbed condition of the country, so far from drowning all partisan enterprise, is actually promoted by the great leaders of the people, choosing rather to keep it up permanently than to risk party advantages by healing the affliction, the only security of liberty is already gone, and nothing remains but to realize our fallen state, to make a new constitution as well as we may, and to train our children to Roman military glory, to Roman clientage, to Roman corruption, and to Roman shame. We cannot solemnly charge the partisan leaders of the day with the full measure of this hardened infamy, the full development of this Plutonian principle—this solvent of the State. When it becomes general it will not be proclaimed, for there will survive no free voice to denounce and no free tongue to applaud. But it is the controlling principle in the bosoms of most of the leaders of all parties, and they know that *this is so.* Enough. Civil liberty is in peril when men chosen to serve the country deliberately sacrifice it to their party. The struggle for the despicable spoils of office once disgusted peaceable and orderly men with the grossness of party contention. But this is not a dispute for spoils of office. It is a struggle for the dominion of a people not a game for the places in which men may serve the Government and the Constitution, but a desperate and terrific contest among men for the power of swallowing up all government in themselves. The stake is the sovereignty of this great Republic, and the true issue is whether the people shall *keep it or lose it.*

What is the condition of this once blessed land? Be the crime or the folly what and whose they may, is not our actual situation deplorable in the extreme? Ten of the sovereign circle of starry States lie dishonored and prostrate, or hang by the bleeding shreds of their mangled organisms upon the whirling orbit of the Union. Under your beautiful figure of sisters, behold, orators of the country, ten of the lovely and stately virgins of the sisterhood stripped of their habiliments, soiled with dust and gore, fallen to earth, and a ruthless soldier's iron heel pressing their still palpitating breasts. Do those who stand beside, erect, not immaculate from the recent struggle, but rich in the robes of honor, the hues of health, and the purple of empire, feel no pity?—Are their fair bosoms the laboratories of hate, the workshops of cruelty, the pillows of murder? Away with the figure. Fancy recoils with abhorrence from associating the form of loveliness and of purity with the abominable attributes which the authors of oppression impute to the respective States whose people they represent. But rather do those peopies allow themselves to be exhibited to heaven and earth in the fabled furies with which Pagan malevolence was compelled by common human nature to figure, for aversion and disgust, the very passions which energize our legislation toward the Southern people. If the Northern States are to be typified in their attitude toward the Southern, the daughters of cannibals would be too womanly to bear the comparison or sustain the character which Northern politicians give to their constituents.

Does any person dare to rejoice at the situation of the country? All, then, must profess, as nearly all really must feel, the calamity. Whatever is done, is professedly done for relief from the calamity. For this the names of Southern representatives of unimpeachable loyalty were refused record by the Clerk of the House from all Southern States in 1865. For this the ever infamous bargain was publicly made between the majority of the two Houses, that the National Legislature should no longer exist but for the purpose of giving its solemn forms to the secret revolutionary decrees of a party conclave. This was done for the "relief of the country." This colossal falsehood is the pivot of the revolution, and with its public enactment and the fatal toleration of the loyal Executive and consequent illusory and mistaken indulgence of the sovereign people, the legislative branch of the Republic fell, and still lies fallen, through the treason of its own members. We mean, of course, the concurrent resolutions of December, 1865, upon the passage of which the Capitol should have tumbled its prostituted pillars and domes upon the heads of the traitors and dastards who then and there dedicated it and have ever since used it as the temple of an impious and blasphemous political idolatry. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed next to "give peace to the country." Did peace come? People applauded it, for it was to "restore the Union." The civil rights bill passed. Many a soldier who had bled for "Liberty and Union, now and forever one, and inseparable" waved his crutch, for he knew that "civil rights" was but another name for the same thing. But where is yet the Union? The President must be impeached for the sake of the Union. The most unprincipled and hardened among a score of degraded politicians were stimulated by every incentive to contrive, if by so much as the shadow of a pretext, to put the President on trial.—The very servants of his person and the sanctities of the domestic chamber were interrogated and rummaged without effect; and after a year's disgraceful persecution the committee is ashamed to report. This, too, was to assuage the anguish of the country. Next came the bold and palpable revolutionary measures of what was called "reconstruction." At last people hoped an end would be put to national affliction. The President charged that there was danger of the commanding officers of the so-called districts usurping powers hateful to all American instinct, fatal to all the objects of such legislation, and fearfully perilous to liberty in the North. For this he was loudly denounced, and all the spokesmen of the measure solemnly declared, in their places in the Houses of Congress, that the object was to save, and not destroy; that the military satraps would have no power but that of policemen; that the measure was redolent of mildness and love, and was hostile to oppression or martial government. With such interpretations, the people were willing to tolerate it for the sake of having an end of agitation.—So was the President. He accepted the infamous engine, and defied even the Supreme Court to dislodge him from it; for he, too, wished and must have hoped—how delusively in our opinion at the time, our columns for two years back bear ample witness—to reach repose for the country. And what next? As soon as it became probable that quiet would, to the destruction of an ascendancy which exists only in tumult, actually force its blessed way, the very authors of the measure come here to repudiate it in the very sense in which they forced the country to accept it, and now, after more than two years of total cessation of all manner of hostility or contumacy against the authority of the United States throughout the entire land, the Union is to be kept in a state of dissolution, and every interest, material and moral, in the country exposed to still new peril by unheard of concoctions, distilling, as we write, in the bad hearts of these unconscionable demagogues, and about to pour their corroding poison into the already polluted statute book.

How is this amazing record to be accounted for? Will any person in his senses believe that what we have mentioned were measures intended for the restoration of the Union? Yet, is there any one so listless or so forgetful that he does not know or recollect that every one of them was upheld against distinct and otherwise irresistible public sentiment by not one thing in the world but the repeated, earnest, passionately solemn declarations, resounding from every stump in the land, that they were necessary for the early salvation of the Union, or, at least, conducive to a settlement? Would any of them have been tolerated by the people? Was any attempt ever made to procure the tolerance of a single citizen on any other but the paramount and all-sufficing hope, dearer than light to the popular soul, that they would shorten the road to repose?

Thus far we have come. We would gladly shut the book, turn our back to the past, and open the volume of the future. But what is to come? If this progress goes on, its tendency can only be reckoned by recourse to its astonishing history during the past two years. We are rushing to *something.* The time must soon come when the gigantic selfishness of leaders may give way, as a criterion of tendency, to the hideous madness of followers. Already the legislature of a revolution has virtually possessed itself of the potential substance of the legislature of the Union under the Constitution, preserving all its forms.—In its former character it establishes a tacit relation with subordinates of the Executive of the United States, which is exclusive of the latter, by solemnly passing through Congress a resolution of thanks to officers of the army for disobedience to the constitutional authority of the United States, acting through its appropriate organ. The next step is directly to enact such a formal division of the Executive power, so that the Presidency shall devolve, according to locality, upon the constitutional or upon the revolutionary Executive.

The historian records that when the earth was trembling with the gathering hosts of fierce and gloomy collision between Pompey and Cæsar; when Brundusium and Pharsalia were nigh; when Actium was coming, and when the last long convulsion with its Augustan interval only, which shook Roman society with the national death-agony, prolonged for five hundred years, was about to set in, the people of Italy were in a state of apathy and incredulous indifference.

People of the United States! is this your will? Speak, for it is your country, and if you will that civil liberty shall perish, be it so. But we implore you to open your eyes in time to make your choice, and not put yourselves and your children over the brink, and swiftly falling in the dark abyss before knowing your danger. We can do no more.

Stevens and his Brethren.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* relates a long conversation with Thad. Stevens on public men and public measures. We extract the following paragraphs:

WADE AND FESSENDEN—THEIR JEALOUSIES.

Question—You think, then, that a resolution of impeachment could not now be carried?

Mr. Stevens—I think not. It would be defeated on account of jealousy on the part of the opponents of Senator Wade. The contest between Wade and Fessenden for the Presidency of the Senate was a very bitter one, and personal feelings and motives will interfere to prevent Wade from occupying the Presidential chair, even for a single day. After Wade's election, Blaine, of Maine, said on the floor of the House, "this Congress will never vote for impeachment. We don't want any of Ben. Wade's 'Shelly waggers' around the White House." It is this sentiment that will defeat impeachment. Every little tricky politician who wants this man for a postmaster or that man for a constable, and does not think Ben. Wade will give him what he wants, will oppose it.

NEW YORK ABOUT TO BE LOST.

Question—What do you think, sir, of the condition of the republican party in New York State?

Mr. Stevens—I think you will be killed by conservatism in New York. Your republicans are what the Indian would call "mighty uncertain." They have no boldness or settled principle. Your last year's platform was one of the most absurd and cowardly that could be adopted in a country running rapidly to radicalism. Greeley has generally spit upon such reforms; but I suppose he will be for a still more diluted one next year. Your representatives are not reliable. I look upon Lafflin as an entirely demoralized man. Most of the others are no better than he. Conkling has hitherto been true, and I hope he will continue so in his new position. I believe New York will be lost this year by want of earnestness in the cause, and by the dishwater which has been thrown around by Greeley and Gerrit Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA GOING TOO—CORRUPTION, CAMERON AND GEARY.

Question—Is the republican party well united in Pennsyvania?

Mr. Stevens—I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican strength, while the Republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, notoriously and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people in the State are disheartened and disgusted.

Question—You do not suppose that you can beat New York in corruption, do you?

Mr. Stevens—I think we could. Cameron had his men with their handfulls of greenbacks, working in the Legislature.—He had not fourteen votes in his favor at the close of the election, but soon after he had forty. One man now claims $50,000 for services, and they refuse to pay him.—This corruption will certainly beat us here next election, unless we draw out the Republican strength by getting up a furor and excitement on impeachment. Geary, too, hurts us very much. He is an unhappy failure, and his nomination was an unfortunate thing for the party.

RAYMOND AND BUTLER.

In answer to questions he stated that Raymond had been the worst failure he had seen in Congress. He had a pretty style of talking and a certain sort of smartness in debate, but it was of the school-boy, sophomorical style, and could not stand an instant under the test of earnest principle. In the midst of his most elaborate, studied and highly perfumed harangues, a few words of sound common sense would knock him flat upon his back and leave him helpless. He made a poor show in Congress among solid, earnest men.

Ben. Butler, according to old Thad, is a thorough failure as a Congressman. "At first," said Mr. Stevens, "I had looked upon him as a man with whom it would be dangerous to measure swords in a debate. But I soon found that he had obtained a reputation under false pretences. He is at once superficial, weak and impracticable."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Upon the subject of the next Presidency Old Thad is not disposed to be communicative. He regards Gen, Grant as a great soldier, who has the best position any man can ever occupy in the United States, and does not believe he would be foolish enough to look for any other. He thinks a success as a general may be a failure as a President. Chase he regards as a negative man, by no means popular or powerful. Butler is a humbug. Old Ben Wade has played himself out. In fact, it is very probable that Old Thad believes in the inmost recesses of his heart that if, in the course of human events, the country should look to Lancaster for its next President, and should find him in a two and a half story red brick house on South Queen street, the country would do by no means a foolish thing, and would be very likely to find "Barkis willing."

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Judiciary Committee's Snarl—Impeachment, &c.—Senator Nye on Southern Admission—Applicants for the Agricultural Commissionership—Conspiracy Committee, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Quite a spicy debate sprung up in the House this afternoon between members of the judiciary committee upon the action of the respective members, in committee and out of it.—Criminations and recriminations were indulged in pretty freely between the chairman, Mr. Wilson, and the member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams.

Mr. Wilson charged Williams with telling tales out of school, and with delaying the report by prolonging testimony, etc.—The latter denied the charge, however. It appears also that some members of the committee complain that the minority of their body continued to take testimony long after they had passed a resolution that these were no grounds for impeachment, and after it was agreed they should meet on the 25th of June last, solely for the purpose of making up their report to be submitted to Congress.

In the Senate Mr. Nye, in the course of his remarks upon the reconstruction bill, announced substantially that he would never consent to admit the Southern States until all rebels were disfranchised, and he did not believe those States would be loyal until every rebel in them is dead.

The Senate is expected to conclude its debate on the reconstruction bill to-morrow, and if necessary to do so will hold a night session for the purpose.

There are twenty-three applicants for the position of commissioner of agriculture, made vacant by the death of Hon. Isaac Newton, viz: Norton Townshend, Ohio; John A. Warder, Cincinnati;

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

North Carolina Railroad.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of this road, WM. A. WRIGHT, of this city, presiding, we understand that there was a resolution adopted, instructing the Board of Directors to ship freight, going from the Middle and Western part of the State Northward, via Goldsboro' and thence to Weldon. This is done, of course, with the understanding that the cost to shippers will be the same. We regard this as a movement in the right direction, and shows a determination on the part of the Stockholders to make those connections most advantageous to them, while causing no detriment to the public.

We know that the officers in charge of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad have long endeavored to secure this change, but for some unaccountable reason they have heretofore failed. We say unaccountable reason, for the offer was made to deliver the freight at Weldon at the same price which the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was doing it, thus causing it to pass over nearly fifty miles more of the North Carolina Railroad, for which they would receive the same rates per mile as upon the remainder of their road. This was the more singular, from the fact that the State had the control of the North Carolina Railroad and is largely interested in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, both of which corporations are languishing for support, while in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which was receiving the full benefit of this immense freight, the State was not interested one stiver, and this corporation is declaring very large dividends. We felt sure there must be ultimately a change of policy in this matter—that the State would not continue to beggar its own Railroads, seemingly to build up those owned by individuals.

This arrangement must add very largely to the receipts of both the North Carolina and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads. The returning freight will also seek the same channel as that going North. We trust and believe this new policy will be of great benefit to the State Treasury.

We learn that the Board of Directors have elected Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange, President of the North Carolina Railroad. Jas. Anderson, Esq., the present incumbent, was re-elected Superintendent, and Mr, F. A. Stagg again honored with the position of Secretary. The former Treasurer having tendered his resignation, W. A. Caldwell, Esq., was selected for that office. The old Directors, on the part of the Stockholders, have been re-elected, with the exception of G. W. Mordecai, Esq., of Raleigh, Mr. Wm. Murdock having been chosen in his stead.

Morals of the Colored People.

That the moral condition of the colored people is not improving under their new teachers is not so much to be wondered at as deplored. Certainly none more than we regret to see the rapid demoralization which has taken hold of them—a demoralization we know fully recognized by the more intelligent and considerate of their own race. We are certain that the increase of crime, both great and small, does not originate in a spirit of ill-will or retaliation, much less do they partake of a political character. In most instances they proceed from a desire to plunder—excused, if not justified to their own conciences, from necessity—want, brought about by idleness, or attention to political leagues and vague ideas of confiscation, with which bad men have filled their minds.

The increase of crime among this population is a matter of great and serious reflection, and causes those who really have the interest of these people at heart; who desire the prosperity of the South—for they are inseparable—to have serious misgivings in regard to their future. Upon this subject we desire to call attention to the following very sensible remarks of that sterling paper, the New York *Journal of Commerce*.

"The horrible account of the butchery of an entire family in Jones county, N. C., just received, reminds us that atrocities of this description, perpetrated by negroes, are coming from the Southern States with alarming frequency. We can remember nothing like it in former years. In every instance, so far as we have observed, the crime is instigated by a desire for plunder or the gratification of beastly passions. Nowhere do these outrages partake of a political character. They do not proceed from a spirit of retaliation or revenge, and can only be attributed to a growing demoralization among the negro population, consisting in a large degree, of those who lately were slaves, but now are released from almost every form of restraint. Not only this, but the negroes are often the dupes of mischief-makers, itinerant lecturers and political orators, who fill their weak minds with crude notions concerning their personal rights, the laws of property, &c.

"The influences thus exerted are incidental to the change suddenly brought about in their social condition, and are inevitable. As all must have foreseen, the transition state, while the simple freedmen are being qualified for the duties of citizenship, is fraught with peril, not only to themselves, but to the entire social fabric in which they move. None can predict the end. Those who anticipated a simultaneous revolt of the whole slave population as inseparable from the war with the South, found themselves widely at fault, and we may trust that all similar predictions of wholesale massacres or other atrocities, growing out of the new-found liberty of the race, will be as completely falsified by time. Still, the signs of increasing social disorganization manifested in the prevalence of the worst forms of atrocity—lust, murder and rapine—cannot be regarded with entire composure. The final destiny of the black race now in America presents a problem, of which, at this early day, no definite solution is offered."

University of Virginia.

We had occasion to refer to this venerable Institution a few weeks since, upon the reception of the annual catalogue. Since that time we have had the opportunity of conversing with a young gentleman, who is a student at the University, who confirms all, and more than all we then said of its merits and course of instruction. Its Faculty will be found to consist of some of the foremost scholars of the South. Among them we recognize the name of our quondam soldier friend, Col. CHARLES S. VENABLE, whose superior scientific attainments proved of incalculable advantage to General LEE, upon whose staff he served.

We understand that the next session will open with a very decided increase of the large number of students in attendance during the last. The two important Professorships, recently created, have not yet been filled.

Reconstruction.

Congress finding it impossible to answer the able opinion of the Attorney General does not seriously propose it—after a few futile attempts to storm his positions ending in miserable failures, it gets over his interpretation of the Reconstruction Acts by passing another and quite a different one. This was adopted by both Houses late on Saturday, and by means of the telegraph we were enabled to lay it before our readers in Sunday's second edition.

The Southern people have long ceased to wonder at any injustice and tyranny which is thrown upon them. Under the convenient cloak of Reconstruction and guaranteeing to States a republican form of government, the bitter sectional animosities of the North have been cast upon the South with destructive fury by men, for the most part, too timid to vent their spleen upon the battle-field. Our people now inquire rather as to the hopes of the terms being a finality than as to the peculiar punishments which the fertile brains of Congressmen have newly invented. Heartily tired of the miserable fooleries of the stupendous scheme for party aggrandizement which for two years has disgraced the country, the wish of the Southern people is to know when the lowest depths of their own humiliation and their country's degradation has been reached. Too weak to resist, without power to offer objection, already too humbled to suffer in self-respect, the end will be welcomed, for it can bring no evils not anticipated.

Our readers had become somewhat familiar with the leading features of the original act and the one supplementary thereto, and we must endeavor to note the changes which the new act has made in the former.

The present illegal State governments are expressly declared to be subject, *in all respects*, to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. This of course gives to the commander the power of removing from, and appointing to, office in the civil departments, which is subsequently conferred in express words, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army (General GRANT), and also gives them power to enact and repeal any law that may seem best, subject to the paramount authority of Congress only.

The act, then, provides as above stated, for the removal and appointment of any officer within the State, and also for the performance of their duties, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army. Giving, in other words, absolute control in all matters to the Generals of Districts. The act gives to General GRANT not only a supervisory power over the District Commanders, but also the same power of appointment and removal which they possess.

The acts of the officers of the army already done in removing civil officers are confirmed, and it is made the duty of such officers to remove from office all persons they may regard as disloyal to the Government, or who use their official influence against the due and proper administration of the act.

The Boards of Registration are given the power to use their discretion in entering names upon the register, even though the applicant takes the required oaths.

In regard to those excluded from registration, those formerly disfranchised are, of course, still unable to vote, and executive and judicial offices are construed to embrace all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general laws of a State or for the administration of justice. This, we think, will settle adversely the long mooted question as to the right of sheriffs, clerks, constables, city officials, and the other innumerable officers of county and municipal jurisdiction, to register and vote.

The time for completing the registration may be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867, in the discretion of the Commander of any District, and the Board of Registration has power fourteen days before all elections, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, with power to add to, and strike from, them such names as they think should be enfranchised or disfranchised. Power is also given to the Commander to remove any or all members of any Board of Registration he may desire and appoint others in their stead.

Not only are the members of the Registration Boards required to take the test-oath as heretofore, but all persons hereafter elected or appointed to offices in the military districts, are required to take the same oath. In other words, as long as the Southern States remain under military government, every civil officer, State, county and municipal, hereafter elected or appointed, *must take the iron-clad test oath.*

The District Commanders and their subordinates, and the Boards of Registration and their subordinates are made independent of the President and his Cabinet, and subject only to the disapproval of General GRANT and Congress.

Such is the government set up over us; and whether we like it or not, it is none the less the rule by which we must govern our action. Will any honest and honorable Southern man endorse it? Some will do so, but will not their course reflect more upon themselves than answer the question affirmatively? Strangers in our midst, who have an ambitious turn of mind, have obtained new joys in this act. The purposes of Congress are more than ever apparent, and the exclusion of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the white people of the South from office will be to their benefit, unless the colored people prefer to take advantage of their strength. The poor, pitiable Southern whites, who are purchased by Radical success, may share in the jubilee. Let these, however, be somewhat discreet, for it cannot escape notice that their ghastly mirth is purchased by the blood of their countrymen, and is wrung from the bruised hearts and stricken souls of former friends.

Where this will end we cannot tell, for we have long despaired of ever seeing the people of the entire country re-united in feeling and interest. The quacks may heal over the wounds, but they will leave, deep seated in the hearts of the people, unhealed the wasting sores. Reconstruction without reconciliation, will prove but a poor mockery of the government which our Fathers founded, and without which the country will not and cannot prosper. In the act of joining together the different portions of the Union the causes of ultimate ruin and disintegration will be generated. A republic unsupported by the affection of its citizens, cannot long exist; a government founded upon force must usurp its place. Will this legislation, marked by the most gigantic illegalities and disgraceful tyrannies, be sanctioned by the Northern people? We shall see.

IN MEMORIAM.

In nothing is the influence of the disastrous crisis through which our country is passing so marked as upon the spirits and health of our venerable citizens. The young may become accustomed to the great changes in the social and material condition of the country—may look beyond the hideous mockeries of government set up, like grinning skeletons, throughout the land, and see some reality upon which to base a hope. But not so with the old—those who have grown up with the country, and have been the founders of its wealth, its customs, its social and moral refinements. The shock has proved too great for their wasted strength, and they are rapidly passing away, amid the wreck of the great works, social and material, which their wisdom, their liberality and their industry had bestowed upon a grateful and happy people.

In the death of General WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BLOUNT, of Beaufort County, there is a most striking illustration of this fact. Naturally of a vigorous frame and strong constitution, he bore, both mentally and physically, the weight of increasing years and accumulating cares with wonderful ease, until the disasters of 1864 and 1865, culminating in the defeat of the Confederate forces, which rent from turret to foundation-stone the structure of Southern society, and buried in its ruins the prosperity, the customs, the social life and the refined habits and ambitions of the people. From that time until death came as a relief from further cares and sorrows, the change was most evident. Those of younger years, or less firm in their convictions, or less wedded to the proud and honorable associations of former times, could mould their dispositions and incline their tastes to the new and disorganized order of things, but he was all unprepared to yield to the political storm which swept away so much of the glories of the past, spread broadcast present ruin, and made gloomy the prospects of the future. The hurricane will sweep by the pliant reed without harming it, but the sturdy oak will be torn up by its roots, a victim of its own nobility.

General BLOUNT, at the age of eighteen, entered the army of the United States as a Lieutenant in 1812, and served with distinction during the continuance of hostilities, having been promoted to a Captaincy in the meantime. Shortly after its close, when only twenty-two years old, he was appointed, through the influence of those who were familiar with his services in the army, Major-General of the 3d Division of North Carolina Militia, a position at that time, in the then unsettled condition of affairs, of no little distinction and great responsibility.

His next public service was as a member of the House of Commons, from Beaufort county, in 1825, to which he was returned for the two following years. His first appearance in the Legislature in December, 1825, was some days after the beginning of the session. A Bill of considerable importance, affecting the interest of his section of the State, had been introduced previous to his appearing in his seat, and was laid upon the table in anticipation of his arrival. He had not been in the House an hour before the Bill was taken up and he called upon to address the House in its favor. His effort at once secured for him the acknowledged position as one of the ablest debaters of the body, and showed him to be one of the most ardent advocates of a general system of internal improvements, which at that time had but few friends in the Legislature and had not met with general favor in any part of the State.

He represented Beaufort for the fourth time in 1838, and declined public service, for which he at any time had little predilection, almost entirely afterwards. He was for some years a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, a trust which he accepted from the hope of being able to give efficient aid in effecting an enlarged scheme of internal improvements, connecting a system of railroads in the Middle and Western sections of this State, with a canal extending from Norfolk to Beaufort in the East.

Next to the prosecution of his favorite scheme of internal improvements, the adoption of a liberal system of education by the establishment of Common Schools and the proper endowment of the University was an object of the deepest interest. As the inauguration and completion of our great works of internal improvements was the result of the efforts of himself and co-laborers; so, too, was the system of Common Schools, which had attained such honorable and beneficial success in our State previous to the war, indebted to the same men for its firm establishment and proper support.

Appointed a Trustee of the University in 1825, he was always its fast friend and supporter. Of the sixty-five Trustees, who constituted a full Board at the date of his appointment, but a single member, Hon. JNO. H. BRYAN, of Raleigh, survives, who was appointed in 1823. The venerable President of that Institution, in his addresses to the students, frequently referred to an interesting incident in the life of General BLOUNT, in relation to the University, which was illustrative of his character as a Trustee and a man, and which contained a lesson of honesty and genuine morality characteristic of him and beneficial to the students.

He was a very decided Southerner in feeling, opinion and policy. Bitterly opposed to protective tariffs, the earnest advocate of free trade, adverse to internal improvements by the General Government, and the zealous advocate for its adoption upon the most liberal scale by the State Government, he was among the sturdiest friends and ablest adherents of the rights of States. His services in the Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia, one of the ablest bodies ever assembled in this country, added intensely to his previously ardent feelings in these respects.

It was in his private relations and life in which the many qualities of Gen. BLOUNT'S heart shone most conspicuously. Indeed, in his later years, he seems to have had a loathing for public life, and especially for the methods by which popularity and public station are too often obtained. Possessing a bitter scorn for the shams and masks and mummeries of this world, he never permitted an opportunity to escape of making them the victims of his stinging sarcasm. He took more pride in inaugurating an intelligent and successful system of draining and cultivating the land, improving the condition of the people by an example of industry and sobriety, and dispensing a generous hospitality and liberal charity among his friends and neighbors, than being conspicuous in the public stations of life. Much of the success of planting, which has made wealthy large districts of that section of the State, is owing to the system he inaugurated and which made him the foremost planter in his county.

His disposition to shun public station and the excitements of active life was more apparent with the advance of age. He retired within the home-circle and preferred the society of his immediate family and a few friends, who cheered the last years of his well-spent life. His tenderness of feeling was the subject of remark by those who knew him best, for his heart was as easily touched as a childs, while his high-toned bearing and bountiful generosity won for him the respect and gratitude of all classes of people who came within the sphere of his influence. For the rest, he was sincere, truthful and incorruptible. He owed no man anything. He lived and died a gentleman. There was often sarcasm upon his lips, but there was no cynicism in his heart. There are too many living witnesses of his generosity and self-sacrificing devotion to others, to have any doubts of the beneficence of his disposition.

As his influence was felt most in the family circle, it is there his loss will fall the heaviest. There are griefs which nothing but Time and a Power greater than the power of man can wholly remove—griefs too severe for words to alleviate and too sacred to be exposed—over which it is fit to throw the veil of silent sympathy.

Terrible Catastrophe on the Waccamaw—Seven Lives Lost.

The steamer R. E. Bell, Captain W. T. GARRISON, while towing the schooner Rhodella Blue up the Waccamaw, on Friday, the 5th instant, was suddenly struck by a hurricane and capsized. So sudden and unexpected was the accident, that, although the steamer was along side of the schooner she was towing, but of sixteen souls on board, but nine were saved. The Georgetown *Times* says:

The loss of property, although serious to the owners of the boat, is not to be considered, when we reflect upon the terrible loss of life accompanying it.

Captain Garrison's loss is deeply regretted by the community. He was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, and about twenty-five years of age, with great energy; he was thoroughly reliable in all his dealings, and devoted to the interest of his employer. These qualifications, added to a deportment uniform and respectful to all, won for him the good wishes of our people, and made for him many friends, notwithstanding he had been among us but a few months. We understand he leaves a widow and one child, who reside in Charleston.

Mr. Lemuel W. Daggett, whose name appears among the unfortunates, was well known to our community as one of our most successful millers. His genial smile—hearty grasp of the hand—and a nature overflowing with the milk of human kindness, will long be remembered by all who knew him.

Nor can we close this notice without naming one whose position, though obscure and humble, yet carried with him the good opinion of his employers. We allude to Prince Dunmore, assistant engineer—always at his post—faithful, industrious and polite to his superiors—his death will long be regretted.

We learn from the statement of Mr. M. Morris, the pilot of the ill-fated steamer, that so sudden was the hurricane, and so quickly was the steamer capsized, that no human precaution could have guarded against the accident. The list of the drowned comprised Capt. W. T. Garrison, Mr. Prince Dunmore, Mr. Lemuel W. Daggett, Miss Mary Ann McDonald, and three colored men, Jack, Cosey and another, name unknown.

The State Debt.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard*, writing from Petersburg, who has been two years in Europe, inquires of that paper to know why it is that Virginia and Tennessee are paying their coupons regularly, while North Carolina pays nothing, and desires to know what the prospect is. To which that paper replies as follows:

"We regret we cannot satisfactorily answer our correspondent. Our rulers in this State are faithful followers of the principles of the Southern Confederacy. They promise big things, but do nothing useful or patriotic. They are taxing our people enormously, but we hear of no arrangements to pay even the interest on the old Bonds."

It seems to us that a more wilful, not to say dishonest, misrepresentation of facts in regard to the payment of interest on the State debt, could not be conceived of than that contained in the above lines. It says, in fact, that Governor WORTH and those who elected him, while rich in promises, are opposed to the payment of the interest upon the debt, and the party which the *Standard* represents is in favor of it, but being powerless cannot effect anything in the matter. "We hear of no arrangements to pay *even* the interest on the Bonds"—indeed! If the editor of the *Standard* is now so jealous of the honor of North Carolina in this regard, why did he not aid those gentlemen who endeavored, with the assistance of the State Treasurer, to provide means to meet this payment, instead of attempting to bolster up the ridiculous effort of Hon. G. W. Logan, and the ignorant calculations of Senator Harris, of Rutherford, to cripple the income of the Treasury so that the ordinary expenses of the State could not be met?

The Bonds are held, as a general thing, beyond the limits of the State, and principally at the North, and the zeal of this convert to do something to attone for his great sins, out-runs his discretion. It is popular at the North to talk of paying the interest on the old Bonds, but not quite so much so in the State, and the *Standard*, and its followers in the last Legislature were opposed to it, as was manifested on numerous occasions.

Colonel COWAN, one of the Commoners from New Hanover, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the interest upon the debt of the State, and subsequently, as a member of the Committee on Finance, to which it was referred, submitted an able report in its favor. When it came before the House for consideration, the effort of this gentleman was regarded on all hands as the speech of the session. In this discussion, Colonel COWAN was ably sustained by Captain DAVIS, the member from Franklin, and Mr. PATTON, of Buncombe, and of the large minority who voted against postponing indefinitely this bill, the test vote, we find the names of Colonel KENAN, Majors MCCLAMMY and ALLEN, Dr. BAKER, and other gentlemen who are regarded by such "loyal" authority as the *Standard*, as peculiarly rebellious and disloyal, while such paragons of loyalty as Logan, Blair, Jenkins, Scoggins and Blythe, voted to defeat the purposes of the bill. In fact, *not a single member of that party* recorded his name in its support.

Later in the session, Governor CLARK introduced practically the same bill in the Senate, and advocated it with earnestness and ability, and out of the sixteen Senators of the forty present, who voted against the indefinite postponement, are such prominent "rebels" as Governor CLARK, Colonels HALL, AVERY and LOVE, and such "disloyalists" as Messrs. WILSON, SPEED, OUTLAW, MCRAE, BERRY, MCLEAN and COVINGTON, while such "loyalists" as Harris, of Rutherford, Jones and Richardson, voted in favor of this disposition of the bill, as did *every other Senator* over whom Governor Holden possessed the least influence.

In both Houses the majority against the bill could have been overcome by the cordial support of the *Standard* and its party. It came before the Legislature endorsed by the Finance Committee; it was said to have the approval of Governor WORTH and Treasurer BATTLE; it received in both bodies the aid of the very best "rebel" talent and the most earnest "rebel" support, yet *not one* "unmistakably loyal man" in that whole Legislature could be found to come to its aid; and still, their organ now has the effrontery to regret it cannot satisfactorily answer its correspondent as to the causes of the failure.

If the State is able to meet the interest on its debt, it should do so, and the *Standard* should have advised to that course when the bills were pending. If our people are too impoverished at present to pay the amount of taxes necessary to make this payment, as the majority of the Legislature believed, and in which opinion, we think, the *Standard* concurred, then why seek still further to injure the credit of the State, by intimating that the failure to do so is the wanton negligence of our rulers. So far as we know, there has been no promise to pay this interest, but there was a manful attempt to do so by Colonel COWAN, Governor CLARK, Senator BERRY and their "disloyal" friends, in which they received no aid from the *Standard* nor the support of a *single* vote of any of its friends.

When men are determined upon a shameless course of misrepresentation to accomplish certain ends, for "party purposes," it is useless to read them moral lessons or give good advice. To expose their falsehoods and hold them up to public scorn is the only way honorable men can meet their attacks. We certainly have the utmost contempt for those who lose no opportunity to injure their State to promote the interest of their party. It is an evil bird, indeed, which defiles its own nest.

A Visit to Rocky Point—The Crops, &c.

On Saturday last, we (the local) paid a visit to Rocky Point for the purpose of attending an Educational Meeting, a report of which will be found in another column. As we always make it a point to enjoy the present and view life on its brightest side, when possible, we generally contrive to throw a little pleasure into business matters, and it so happened that this business visit of ours was not wholly devoid of enjoyment. As the guest of that hospitable gentleman, Capt. R. M. MCINTYRE, we received every courtesy at the hands of himself and family, and were afforded an opportunity to gather such information regarding the crops as will possibly be of interest to our readers.

We found a large quantity of the cleared lands in the vicinity of Rocky Point under cultivation, and the growing crop, as seen from the roads, impressed us with the manifest industry and energy of the people. The planters think that the damage sustained from the recent rains will reach fully one-half, in fact, base all their calculations upon this estimate. But, although there are evidences of the fearful effects of the rains, on every plantation, still we can see no cause for utter despondency. The undestroyed portions of the crop look finely, and afford every indication of a large yield if the season proves propitious. The farmers are yet hopeful, and their hope springs from a commendable determination to make the most of their opportunities and bring into active operation every energy necessary in performing the task before them.

With our friend, Captain MCINTYRE, we spent the morning in visiting some of the fair sojourners in this thickly settled district. In the presence of the ladies time never hangs heavily on our hands, and, enjoying the sweets of social converse, the morning passed rapidly away. But the call of business is imperative, and leaving, as we thought, pleasure behind, we bid adieu to the fair friends with whom the morning had been passed so pleasantly, and sped on our way to where the meeting was to be held. There we found many of the sturdy farmers of the neighborhood assembled, whose good judgment, sound discretion, and sterling common sense, render their conversation at almost all times agreeable and often instructive. In their company, and in noting the proceedings of the meeting, we spent our time, until the snort of the iron horse at the depot called us away to the ordinary scene of our labors.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of an invitation from several of the members, to attend the monthly meetings of the New Hanover Agricultural Society, which usually meets on Rocky Point, and an urgent request to be present at that to be held on the last Thursday in this month. If business engagements here will permit, it will afford us the utmost gratification to comply with this request, as we are too much pleased with the sociability and genial hospitality of the residents of Rocky Point, not to desire to visit them again.

Destructive Fire in Tarboro'.

We learn by private telegram that on Tuesday night a most destructive fire occurred in Tarboro', by which one of the most closely built business squares of that beautiful town was entirely destroyed, except the residence and office of Dr. Hugh McNair. The square fronts on Main street opposite the Edgecombe House. The persons and firms doing business on the square are, as far as recollected, as follows: Mr. McGee, Grocer and Confectioner, James Mehegan, Merchant Tailor, —— Harriss, Grocer and Confectioner, George Lipscombe, Smith & Williams, Cobb & King, R. T. Hoskins, Zoeller & Williams, B. J. Keech, and —— Rosenthall, Dry Goods Merchants, and the office of the Southern Express. The fire originated in a stable in the rear of Rosenthall's store.

The buildings were owned principally, we think, by Col. E. Cromwell, Capt. Willey Walston and Mrs. S. S. Hicks. The residence of this lady was also among those destroyed. The store of Mr. Rosenthall was quite a handsome one, newly erected, and we believe he had but recently purchased it at a cost of $9,000. There may be others who have suffered, and we give the above particulars from meagre information, relying upon our own recollection, of the owners of the property and the occupants of the buildings.

We truly sympathize with the sufferers and the people generally of Tarboro'. We know they are illy prepared to sustain this great loss, and it must leave some of those upon whom it has fallen in destitute circumstances. We congratulate our friend, Dr. McNair, upon his escape. We hope some of our friends will write us the particulars of this terrible fire.

Mail to Wadesborough.

We stated in an editorial, in reply to complaints made by the *Argus*, that Colonel COWAN, the efficient and indefatigable President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, had made a bid to carry the mails from this city to Wadesborough. We are glad to be able now to state, that the Department has accepted the bid, and the mail will be placed upon the route as soon as the Company can procure horses and the necessary vehicles, arrangements for the purchase of which have already been made.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAPE FEAR GUANO COMPANY.—The Stockholders of the above Company assembled in the Court House in this city Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of drafting a code of By-Laws, electing officers and the transaction of other business.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., J. Eli Gergg, Esq., was called to the Chair, and M. Cronly, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The Chair announced the readiness of the meeting to proceed to business.

W. A. Wright, Esq., explained that this corporation, unlike those usually chartered, was created under the General Corporation Law of the State, and that it was necessary that the powers of the officers, etc., should be defined by the By-Laws adopted.

On motion, the Secretary and D. McRae, Esq., were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of shares represented.

This committee reported the following representation of shares:

In person	651
By proxy	335
Total	986

The meeting was then declared duly organized.

W. A. Wright, Esq., moved that a committee of three Stockholders be appointed to draft a suitable code of By-Laws for the Company.

The Chair appointed as this committee Messrs. W. A. Wright, R. R. Bridgers, G. W. Graffiin.

The committee after retiring for a short time, returned and reported a code of By-Laws which were adopted after being amended in some respects.

The By-Laws provide that the annual meetings of the stockholders shall be held on Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November of each year; and that special meetings may be called by the President or any three Directors, or any number of Stockholders representing one-fourth of the Capital Stock, whenever, in their opinion, the interests of the Company render it necessary. At least twenty days notice must be given of any meeting, general or special.

The By-Laws further provide that a Board of Directors, consisting of eight stockholders, shall annually be elected, who from their number shall elect a President and Vice President, and shall also be entrusted with the general business of the Company. The election of minor officers and the employment of clerks and laborers is also made the duty of the Directors. In addition to the offices of President and Vice President, the By-Laws provide for the election of another official—a Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors are to meet as often as they consider it necessary.

The President's duties are defined by the By-Laws, as also those of the Secretary and Treasurer, the bond of the latter to be fixed by the Directors. The question of the President's salary is left open until the next meeting. All checks and drafts must be countersigned by the President, or in his absence by the acting official, after being signed by the Treasurer.

The above, together with the usual provisions regarding proxies, transfer of certificates, etc., constitute the main features of the By-Laws.

After the adoption of By-Laws, the meeting proceeded with an election of Directors. The committee appointed to superintend the election, reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors of the Company: J. Eli Gregg, of South Carolina; R. R. Bridgers, President Wilmington & Weldon Railroad; W. A. Wright, of Wilmington, N. C.; G. W. Graffiin, of Baltimore, Md.; Ed. Kidder, of Wilmington, N. C.; W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; W. Evans, of South Carolina; Jesse H. Powell, of Edgecombe County, N. C.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., the meeting adjourned, to meet in the Court House in this city, on Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November next.

OFFICERS OF THE GUANO COMPANY.—The Directors of the Cape Fear Guano Company held a a meeting in the Court House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business. Hon. R. R. Bridgers was elected President, Edward Kidder, Esq., Vice President, and Donald McRae, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

The Company is now fully organized, and will, no doubt, soon proceed regularly to action.

The bodies or skeletons of thirty-three children were lately found while clearing out one of the city reservoirs at St. Louis.

CITY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Our citizens were surprised on Tuesday to learn of the removal of Mr. J. D. Poisson and the appointment of a Mr. Brink, Postmaster in his stead. We do not know Mr. Brink, but believe he has been here but a short time in the employ of Colonel Foster, late Collector of this Port. There has been no dissatisfaction expressed or complaint made of Mr. Poisson so far as we have heard, and he is regarded as a most efficient and competent Postmaster, as he is a most worthy gentleman, and has given great satisfaction to citizens of all classes. He has been in the discharge of the duties of the office, acceptably to the native and Northern residents of our city, who recommended him, since shortly after the close of the war, and his removal and the appointment of a stranger, comes hard upon the heels of the rumor that such an attempt was on foot.

Mr. Poisson is a gentleman of advanced years and has an invalid family dependent upon his labors.

[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.]

Educational Meeting on Rocky Point.

A meeting was held at the residence of Major James S. Hines, on Rocky Point, Saturday, 13th instant, for the purpose of a further consideration of the question of establishing a High School in that vicinity, and also for the purpose of soliciting additional subscriptions for this enterprise.

In order that the readers of the *Journal* may more fully understand the action of this meeting, and the establishment of this contemplated Academy, it is necessary to enter into an explanation of the business transacted at a previous meeting, held some time since, and give some account of the history of the enterprise.

The General Assemby of the State, at their last session, passed an act incorporating the Trustees of the Rocky Point Academy, affording the necessary authority for action, and forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of the site of the Academy. At the first meeting of the residents of Rocky Point, and those interested in the enterprise, a Board of Trustees was elected, consisting of Messrs. D. T. Durham, Hinton E. Carr, Calvin V. Hines, T. J. Armstrong Dr. S. S. Satchwell and Maj. Jas. S. Hines. D. T. Durham, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Calvin V. Hines, Esq., Secretary. The subject of the establishment of this Academy was then fully discussed, and measures taken to secure this end at an early day.—A building committee, consisting of Messrs. Hinton E. Carr and D. T. Durham, was appointed; and Dr. S. S. Satchwell and Maj. James S. Hines, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. The sum of $600, was subscribed at this meeting, and the committee was instructed to increase the amount, if possible, to a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. The question of a Principal of the Academy was then discussed, and the selection of a suitable person intrusted to the proper parties. Before the meeting adjourned, Hinton E. Carr, Esq., donated one acre of land located within a few hundred yards of Rocky Point depot, on an elevated pine ridge, as a site for the Academy, and has since made over the proper deed and title to the Trustees of the institution.

The present school house, situated within a few hundred yards of the site of the proposed Academy, it is thought, when moved, and such additions as needed made, will answer every purpose at present.

After this statement, it will be well to proceed with an account of the meeting of Saturday, which was held more for the purpose of raising further subscriptions than any positive action. Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather, there were comparatively few persons in attendance, however, and the proceedings were not so important as had been anticipated.

The meeting was called to order by D. T. Durham, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who stated that he considered it unnecessary to enter into an explanation of the object of the meeting, as its purpose was too fully and generally understood to require it.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was called for. The Secretary stated, that owing to physical suffering he had been unable to transcribe them regularly, but made a verbal statement of the business transacted, which was accepted by the meeting.

The committee to solicit subscriptions was called upon to report. Dr. Satchwell from this committee stated that but $600 had been subscribed. He had at first thought that this sum would be sufficient, but was now satisfied that it would not be enough. He wanted a first-class Seminary of learning established—the public expected it of them. Now is the time that the Southern people should apply their shoulders to the wheel and take an active interest in the subject of education. It is the richest legacy that we can bequeath to our children, and once theirs, it is something which will always remain to them, and which no political revolution nor laws of confiscation and those of a kindred character, can take from them. The gentleman then went on to speak of our need of education—our poverty, and concluded by urging an active interest in this enterprise and energetic efforts for its successful establishment. He said that the services of one of the finest teachers in the State—A. R. Black, A. M.—had been secured, and the pupils of the Academy would receive thorough and efficient instruction.

On motion of Dr. J. A. Miller, a committee of three persons were appointed to estimate the cost of the construction of the building and the whole amount necessary for the establishment of the school. The Chair appointed as this committee, Hinton E. Carr, Esq., Maj. James S. Hines and Dr. J. A. Miller.

The health of the place was then discussed. An allusion was made to the fact that Rocky Point possesses a reputation for ill-health abroad, in reply to which several old residents and, also, one or two physicians, stated that the place was more healthy in reality than by reputation, and that from experience and observation it was their opinion that the general health of the inhabitants was as good as that enjoyed by the majority of other places.

Dr. Satchwell thought that no diversity of opinion would exist regarding this fact: that if a place is unhealthy it can easily be made healthy, if the proper course is pursued, and stated that the true secret is to *drain thoroughly*.

Dr. Miller thought that if it was intended, as had been intimated, to establish an Agricultural department in connection with the Academy, it would be well enough, in view of the statement of Dr. Satchwell, to teach the boys the first principles of the science, and if draining was needed, put them to ditching at once.

After some further discussion, Dr. Satchwell moved that the meeting adjourn to meet at Rocky Point Depot on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, which was carried.

During the whole proceedings the gentlemen present manifested a determination to establish the school, regardless of all obstacles, which augurs well for its future success. From present indications, it will be in active operation in a few months, and it is thought that all the funds desired will be raised by subscription at the meeting on Saturday next.

Bishop Quintard is ill at Rome, in Georgia, with gastric fever.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.—By Pearson, C. J.—In State *vs.* Potter, from Lenoir, *venire de novo*. Hicks *vs.* Critcher, from Granville, reversed, *venire de novo*. In Whitfield *vs.* Bodenhamer, from Forsyth, reversed, new trial. In Grigg *vs.* Wilson, from Cleaveland, judgment affirmed. In Bingham *vs.* Richardson, *scire facias* dismissed. In Hook, Skinner & Co., *vs.* Fentress, in equity, from Wake, bill dismissed with costs.

By Battle, J.—In Lipscomb *vs.* Cheek, from Orange, judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Smith, from Burke motion overruled, no error in the record. In Stancil *vs.* Branch, from Northampton, judgment affirmed. In Young *vs.* Trustees of Davidson College, in equity, from Rowan, demurrer sustained—bill dismissed. In Hillard *vs.* Rowland, in equity, from Nash, declaring the rights of the parties.

By Reade, J.—In Collier *vs.* Arrington, from Franklin, no error. In Emmerson *vs.* Mallett, in equity, from Orange, no error in the order. In Keaton *vs.* Blackwell, in equity, from Iredell, order dissolving injunction in part—each party to pay his own costs. In Earl *vs.* Bryan, in equity, from Nash, decree, &c., enjoining part of the purchase money.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

WHAT THE FARMERS ARE DOING.—In company with the deputy Sheriff, M. A. Smith, on Wednesday, we availed ourselves of an opportunity to ride some twelve or fifteen miles into the country to see the crops, &c. We met several of our most enterprising farmers, whom we found hard at work, regardless of their former conditions as it regards property. Some ploughing, some hoeing, some harvesting, threshing, &c.; and the work was not done exclusively by the men; in many instances, the women were making a full hand in the field. We saw women in the field, who, but a few years since, owned a large number of slaves and were well to do in the world. We noticed one instance of an old couple, whom we judged to be fifty or sixty years of age, hoeing cotton during the intense heat of Wednesday. Others were assisting their husbands hauling wheat, and various other employments usual on the farm.

The crops were generally, not so good as we expected to find them. The heavy rains had prevented proper work, which has been of much injury to the growing crops. Grass and weeds had, in many places, got the better of corn and cotton—tobacco was also materially damaged. Though rain is not yet much needed the ground is so much packed and run together, as to render proper ploughing very difficult. The lower grounds are, for the most part rendered useless for the present year. The wheat and oat crops are very good, and the fruit crop abundant.—Salisbury *Banner*.

HOME ENTERPRISE.—We are heartily glad to learn that a sufficient quantity of stock has been taken to warrant the organization of the Guano Company at Wilmington.—The Journal of yesterday conveys the pleasant intelligence, and informs us that a meeting will soon be held in that city to perfect the organization; and that when this is accomplished, the company will immediately begin the construction of the necessary buildings.

This is practical reconstruction. We venture to assert that there was more money expended for fertilizers in the spring of 1867, than in any five years before the war. Our farmers have made almost superhuman efforts to retrieve disaster by heavy planting and high cultivation. They have bought largely of guanos for these purposes, the money, in almost every instance, going into the pockets of manufacturers at the North. Now we trust this will be changed, and that this new company, composed of Southern men, in whom our farming population can have confidence, will be handsomely and substantially sustained.

Let every article required upon our farms be manufactured within our own borders, and let farmers consult their own interests by raising upon their farms all the provisions necessary to conduct their operations, and we shall speedily witness such prosperity as we have never before known. God speed the day!

EXECUTION OF JOHN BRINKLEY.—We learn from a gentleman who came from Kinston yesterday, that John Brinkley, one of the murderers of John A. Costin, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at that place today at 12 o'clock, M. At about 11 o'clock, A. M., a company of U. S. cavalry marched to the jail and the prisoner having been brought out by the Sheriff and his deputies, a line was formed and the prisoner marched to the gallows, which had been erected on the common near the Railroad. The prisoner then ascended the gallows, and after a prayer by a Clergyman, the drop fell. The rope not having been properly adjusted, his neck was not broken and he struggled for some twenty minutes before death came to his relief. Unlike other criminals, he made only one remark, and that was that he was ready to die.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

NEGROES OF HALIFAX.—Instead of the motto on their banners on the fourth of July, "Our Policy is War," the Negroes of Halifax in procession on that eventful day had inscribed on their ensigns, "Our Patriots of War;" says the Weldon State in a complimentary word to the good behavior of the Negroes in that section of the State.

WAKE FOREST.—The Biblical *Recorder* says that the prospects of Wake Forest College are brightening. It has now an industrious and enterprising Faculty, and they are infusing their spirit into the young men under their care.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—In this immediate section the crops are looking quite promising, though just now suffering somewhat for want of rain. Last week several portions of this county were blessed with showers, but not enough to satisfy the thirsty earth. The corn was so filled with sap from the continuous rains in May and June, as to cause an enormous growth of stalk, so that more is now required than usual to keep it vigorous so as to fill the ear. Should it be seasonable, very large crops will be made.—Charlotte *Times*.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—We learn that, at a meeting of the Directors of this Road, on Saturday, it was resolved to consolidate the offices of Master Machinist and Foreman of the Work-shops. Mr. Gayle, of Portsmouth, an experienced Machinist, who came very highly recommended, was elected to fill the position.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

REGISTERS.—It is announced in the Register, that Messrs. Wm. White and F. Lamson, white, and Rev. G. W. Brodie, colored, have been appointed by General Sickles to superintend the registration of voters in Wake county.

Raleigh *Register*.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.—The commission for the trial of D. G. McRae, Esq., Capt. Tolar and Mr. Watkins, met on yesterday, but adjourned until to-day. The Court convenes at 10 o'clock to-day, in the House of Commons. Messrs. Robt. Strange, T. C. Fuller and Maj. J. C. McRae will appear for the defence, we understand. The proceedings of the court will not be private. Not being able to procure the services of a regular reporter, we shall only be able to report such facts as come to us from reliable sources,—neither of the editors being able to attend personally on the trial.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

DR. CRAVEN.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Craven, President of Trinity College, will preach the Annual Sermon before the young ladies of Mecklenburg Female College, on Sunday the 28th inst. Commencement Exercises on Monday the 29th.

Charlotte *Democrat*.

SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY.—Some miscreants entered the vestry-room of the Episcopal Church, in this city, on Saturday last and stole all the clerical vestments therein deposited,—some of them of the finest quality. The villain who did this must have reached the lowest depths of depravity. We trust that the Police will use every exertion to ferret out the perpetrator.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Crops in Robeson County.

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 15, 1867.

To the Editors of the Journal:—Sufficient time has elapsed since the late inundation to give a correct estimate of the damage done to the crops in this county.

Having traveled over a portion, and enquired of the most intelligent farmers from every neighborhood, with a view to ascertain the real amount of damage, so far as possible, they all concur in estimating that not more than one half a crop will be produced in this county. Sandy soil and bottoms, in many instances, are entirely destroyed and will make nothing; rich upland, where it was well ditched and manured, will make about two-thirds the usual crop. The pea and water melon will be a failure. Cotton, of which there was a larger amount than usual planted, is very materially damaged, as the fresh came at a time when work was needed badly to keep down the grass, not more than half a crop will be produced. A very large quantity of fertilizers had been applied, which will do but little good, having been washed away by the heavy and constant rains,—people are damaged in this respect to a considerable extent.

Farmers in this county are laboring under disadvantages in another very important respect. The political mania which has seized the freedman, under the leadership of the fighting Parson, has done great damage in keeping them from work, to attend his "big meetings," to hear harangues from himself and one Price, from Wilmington—a negro—who is very violent against all who are so unfortunate as to be born white, or edit a paper. They came to Lumberton on the 4th of July and remained several days, when work on the farm was very much needed; and a great deal was lost for want of it.

Farmers in the county intend planting late crops, such as turnips, wheat, &c., to make up, in some degree, for the deficiency in corn, potatoes, &c. So, with politics, military rule, elections and bad crops combined, we may very reasonably anticipate more suffering and poverty throughout the country for the future than has yet been our lot to endure in the past.

Yours, &c. F.

The Crops.

ROCKFISH, N. C., 6th July, 1867.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price:

In compliance with your notice, I undertake to give the present *status* of the crops of this section of country, with the understanding that the future phase of the season will very greatly modify the present appearance of damage if favorable to the upland crops, for it does not appear possible for us to realize over one-third of a crop off the bottom lands in the counties of Onslow, Duplin or Sampson. So far as I have seen or been able to hear, the fresh generally was about equal to the stream fresh of 1837 in Black River and its tributaries; but in the Northeast it is, as I am informed, not quite so high as in 1837, but nearly equal to that of 1827. In Rockfish the fresh was about equal to 1851, which came about the same time of the year; but since that most of the bottom lands have been cleared and the injury is so much the greater. The great injury to the crops was caused by the violence of the overflowing current which carried the surface soil and bruised, broke and mangled the crops on the smaller streams, and by damaging and carrying away fences on the river bottoms. The present appearance of the fields and crops is similar to an army after a great battle—every form of wound and injury seems to have been inflicted at one blow; in the earth is torn deep ravines; the corn is washed, broken and mangled, and looks pale and weakly. The other fresh mentioned occurred in the last of August, when the grain was partially matured; but this when the tassels were just appearing. The damage, therefore, cannot be measured by experience, except when the crop is totally destroyed, which is only in river bottoms and on a few of the smaller streams, where some people are now planting anew.

The cotton is not so badly injured as the corn; and the potatoes, (small crop planted, owing to the scarcity of seed,) are not materially injured. As most of the bottoms are permanently injured by denudation to an alarming extent, several cultivators have made inquiry for a species of cultivated grass to sow in these bottoms and thus turn them to meadows, permanently, if a grass suitable can be procured. The qualities desired are, 1st, to grow in partially drained bottoms in this low country. 2d, to furnish a crop for mowing about the 1st of July or later. 3d, to bear grassing after mowing till winter. 4th, permanency or continuing for many years; and 5th, that can be exterminated when desired. We hope to hear from some cultivator who can direct us to the grass desired.

Your ob't serv't, W. R. W.

For the Journal.

Crops in Columbus County.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., July 15, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As you have requested subscribers to send you accounts of the state of the crops in their sections or counties, I forward you a few remarks on that subject in Columbus.

The late heavy rains have seriously damaged our prospects for a full corn crop. I do not think there can possibly be more than two-thirds of the usual yield, if that much. Sweet potatoes generally promise well. Cotton that has been well worked since the rains, has improved much in appearance; yet the crop will not be a large one. Peas have been much injured, as also were oats, by the rains and high wind.

In regard to fruits: Of apples we have a very few, and peaches you may say none. Scuppernong grapes, in general, will yield but a scanty crop; the Black or Flowers', however, bears an average. The rains and wind seem to have destroyed the Scuppernong while it was in bloom.

Nothing of public interest.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. S. M.

Fire in Robeson County, on the W., C. & R. R. R., two Miles above Red Banks.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., 17th July, 1867.

Messrs. Editors Wilmington Journal, Wimington, N. C.:

About 1 o'clock on Monday night last, I was aroused from my slumbers by a rushing noise, and upon opening my room door I saw that the loom-house, adjoining the smoke-house, was about half consumed by fire, and the smoke-house top already blazing. Both houses being dry, were rapidly consumed with their contents; and only for two large Sycamore trees standing between the dwelling and the burning buildings, all would have been consumed together. However, we obtained the services of a family of freedmen living some 500 or 600 yards distant from the scene, and with their assistance (for which we are under many obligations) we saved the other buildings. I cannot say what the loss will be, as the smoke-house was used for a store-house for everything used upon the premises; it contained paints, oils, glass and tools of every description—saddles, harness, plows, hoes, axes, spades, rakes and shovels.

I send you this communication for the purpose of warning the citizens of this county to be on their guard, as it is the firm belief that there is an organized band to steal, burn and murder, if their leader orders it. He promises much, but does not make good his promises, and will resort to this method to redeem his pledges.

There has not been a spark of fire used in either of the buildings that were burned since the winter of 1865, therefore it cannot be an *accidental* fire, as communication with either of the fireplaces used in the other buildings would be an impossibility. It is nothing but the work of an incendiary, as tracks of five or six were followed some distance from the Northeastern corner of the loom-house, where the fire occurred. I look upon this as the beginning only of what we may expect.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. J. GILBERT.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Public Taxes.

We learn that the returns of the lists of taxables, for 1867, by the Clerks to the Comptroller, foot up, for 72 counties, $207,354. At the same ratio, the taxes under Schedule A of the Revenue Act, i. e. from the subjects listed directly to the list-takers, will be about $250,000. Add to this the probable returns from subjects taxed in Schedule B. & C. we will have probably about $300,000—the estimate of the Public Treasurer. Considering that the disasters of the war have rendered the census of 1860 totally unreliable in its statistics, we think Mr. Battle has been quite fortunate in his conjectures as to the aggregate yield of the Revenue Act.

While this act will raise nearly, if not quite, as much as the act of 1865-'66, the rates on most of the items have been much lowered. The poll tax is only fifty cents, one half that of 1865-'66, thus relieving the very poor people who lost their all in the late war. The tax on merchandise is only one fifth, on salaries and fees one half, nett income one half, &c., &c. This result has been reached by bringing in many items of property and business pursuits heretofore untaxed, so that all classes contribute their just share to the support of the Government.

The only complaint of the Revenue act we have heard has been from liquor dealers, but their complaints are founded more on the operation of county taxation, which is, this year, for the re-building of bridges, support of the poor and other purposes, very heavy. The State tax is remarkably light—ten cents on the $100 value of land, monied capital, merchandise, &c.; one half of one per cent on watches, jewelry, pleasure carriages, salaries and fees, nett income, &c.; fifty cents on the poll, &c. In fact, it is the lowest revenue act since 1848. Even the tax on liquor purchases is only two-thirds what it was in 1865-6—ten per cent; Mr. Battle's recommendation of five per cent having been doubled by the Assembly.

Notwithstanding the above facts, it is charged by hungry office seekers against the present State government, that it is grinding the people down by unnecessary taxation. No government can be supported more cheaply. We have repeatedly denied the statement, made by certain *orators* in the General Assembly, that there will be a large surplus of money in the Treasury. The $300,000, raised in the Fall of 1867, is to support the State government until the 1st of Oct. 1868. The orators aforesaid blundered by adding $300,000 more to be collected in the Fall of 1868, being unable to understand that this latter sum must be applied to the expenses of the year ending 30th of Sept., 1869. It is fortunate those orators did not fill Mr. Battle's place, as, according to their schemes, for one-half of the year the Treasury would have been as dry as the Desert of Sahara.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following message:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circular letters, or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several miltary districts under the act passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 25th, 1867; also, copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney General of the United States touching the instructions and interpetations of said acts and of all correspondence relating to the operation, construction, or execution of said acts that may have taken place between himself and any of said commanders, or between him and the General of the army, or between the latter and any of the commanders touching the same subjects; also copies of all orders issued by any of said commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts, or either of them; also, that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out is probably sufficient.

In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made in the act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the commanders of the several military districts, and that, in addition, the sum of $1,648,277 is required for present purposes.

It is exceedingly difficult at the present time to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last, and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the 13th inst. If the existing governments of ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective district commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal Government. It is believed that in addition to the two millions one hundred thousand dollars already expended or estimated for, the sum which would be required for this purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts. This sum would, no doubt, be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudable efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise create for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes. The debts of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal Government, by its action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and a repudiation, by the National Legislature, of liabilities which these States had legally incurred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1867.

The documents communicated give the opinions of the Attorney General, heretofore published, and the estimates for carrying into effect the reconstruction acts.

It appears from the reports of General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, that the number of civil officers appointed by him is forty, of whom seventeen were justices of the peace, twelve constables, three commissioners of revenue, one alderman, one mayor of Abingdon, one deputy sheriff, one surveyor, and three overseers of the poor. All the appointments were to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation, or removal from the district.

A special order of General Sickles, on the 13th of June, shows that he gave permission to the managers of the Georgia State Lottery, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Freemasons, to open an office in Charleston, S. C., for the sale of shares or tickets in the same; but that on the 23d of June, in consideration of the views of Gov. Orr, this permission was revoked.

The correspondence from the Third District shows, in addition to what has already been published, that on the 7th of April General Pope wrote to General Grant, asking his view of the status of officers of the rebel army paroled at the formation of the war. He wanted to know whether paroles still held good, or whether they were set aside by any proclamation by the President. He asked the question, because he desired to know what action he ought to take against rebel officers thus paroled, who may actively and openly counsel the people of his district to resist the execution of the reconstruction acts. General Pope gave as his opinion the provisions of their parole, which required them to return to their homes and obey the laws, and also that they refrain from inciting others to reject or resist the laws of the United States. And General Pope asked whether an attempt on their part to keep up difficulty and prevent the settlement of the Southern question, in accordance with the recent action of Congress, was not a violation of their parole. To this letter, on the 13th of April, General Grant replies: "Your views on the obligation of a parole are in strict accordance with my own."

It appears from the correspondence of the Fourth District, among other things, that on the 10th of last May, at the time the reconstruction question was before the Supreme Court, the Secretary of War had telegraphed General Ord that the Hon. Robert J. Walker, in his argument before that court, had represented, first, that he (General Ord) had dispersed the Legislature of Arkansas, and had seized and taken from the treasury the public monies and records—the property of the State—and that he threatened also to do the same or similar acts in respect to the Legislature, public funds, and property of Mississippi. The Attorney General desired to know the facts with reference to these allegations, in order that he might meet them in court.—On the following day General Ord replied at length, enclosing copies of his correspondence with Governor Murphy of Arkansas, and stating his action concerning affairs in that State. It appears from the correspondence that on the 15th of April General Ord did direct that the Legislature of Arkansas should not meet in July, to which time they had adjourned. He says he did this because the Legislature proposed then to sit as a court of impeachment for trying two of their State Judges, and he did not think it would conduce to good order to allow that Legislature to take jurisdiction and try the accused, one of whom he believed to be a loyal man, who would be tried mainly for the reason that he had attempted, in his judicial capacity, to protect loyal men from being tried by disloyal men. It also appears that General Ord directed the removal of or suspension from office of the State Treasurer of Arkansas, because he was not eligible under the third section of the proposed constitutional amendment, and because he had information that the treasurer would improperly dispose of the State funds, to the injury of the community.—General Ord, in answer to the second question, says he made no threats to depose any civil officer of Mississippi, except for failure to execute impartial justice to offenders, or persons accused of offenses, and that he had made no threats to depose or interfere with the Legislature of Mississppi, and did not design to make any seizure of State property, unless he found that the laws of Congress could not otherwise be enforced.

The correspondence also shows that on the 7th of June, General Ord asked permission of the Secretary of War to designate Dry Tortugas as a place of punishment for horse thieves, sentenced by military commission, adding that he thought the moral effect of confinement there would be very great.

On the following day the Secretary of War gave him permission to send a limited number to that place. On the 15th of June General Ord writes that he could scarcely find enough loyal men in Mississippi for registers.

Pittsburg has had a bridal balloon ascension.

Cashmere goats are being introduced in Wisconsin.

A Missouri vigilance committee has been transformed into a band of outlaws.

A Cleveland pawn-broker's safe was robbed of $10,000 the other night.

During last May there was disposed of in California and Oregon public lands to the amount of 55,620 acres.

Secretary Browning returned to Washington from Illinois on Saturday, much improved in health.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell and her husband addressed the Connecticut Legislature upon female suffrage on Thursday.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill as Passed by both Houses of Congress, July 13th, 1867.

WASHINGTON, July 13—P. M.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments if continued, were continued subject, in all respects, to the Military Commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. That the Commander of any District named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, to have effect till disapproved whenever, in the opinion of such Commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State, or the Government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal, such Commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to District Commanders.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed. *Provided*, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any District Commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officers in command of the district, or by the General of the army, and it shall be the duty of said Commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States or who use their official influence in any manner, to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled, "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 23rd, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration, but in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the Commanding General of the District, setting forth the grounds of such refusal, or such striking from the list. *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words executive or judicial officer in any State in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State or for the administration of justice.

Sec. 7. That the time for completing the original registration, provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the Commander of any District, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto, has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such board shall, also, during the same period add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would have disqualified him from registration or voting.

Sec. 8. That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein whenever he shall deem it needful to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead and to fill any vacancy in said board.

Sec. 9. That all members of said boards of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 10. That no District Commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. That all the provisions of this act and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17—6 P. M.

Cotton active and very firm—sales 3,000 bales at 26½c. Flour dull—State $7@$11; Southern $9 65@$17. Wheat dull. Corn scarce, firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess Pork $22 80. Groceries quiet. Texas wool 24 cents. Freights steady.

Stocks heavy. Money 5@6 ₰ cent. Gold 139⅛. Five-twenties of '62 coupons, 111⅛@111¾.

BALTIMORE, July 17—6 P. M.

Coffee quiet. Cotton neglected—middling upland, 25@25½c. Flour scarce—Howard street extra, $13 50. Wheat 15@20 cents lower. Corn steady. Provisions continue to improve but are scarce; bulk shoulders, 11c.; rib sides, 12¾@12¾. Bacon shoulders, 12@12½c; rib sides, 14c.; clear rib, 14¼@14½c. Mess Pork held at $24. Sugar inactive and unchanged.

To Make Cider.

Pick all the apples, rejecting those not sound, wash them clean, and afterwards let them lie and get dry. Grind and press them, using no water or straw, or any substance that will give the cider an unpleasant taste, as on the purity and cleanliness of the apple depends the quality of the cider. Strain the juice through woolen or other close bag, put into clean barrels, and set in a moderately cool place keeping the barrel full all the time, so that the impurities may work off at the bung. After it has done fermenting, carefully rack it off, let it stand a few days, and bung it up. As the air tends to sour the cider, it is a good plan to provide a bent tin tube, one end fastened in the bung and the other to drop into a bucket of water. This will let all the gas pass off, and not let the air get to the cider. The quicker the pomace is pressed after being ground the lighter will the color be, and darker if not pressed for twenty-four hours after being ground. The cider from the second and third pressing will be the richest. The reverse is the case in making wine, as a severe pressure on the *must* makes sour wine. Cider making should be conducted with all the care that wine making is.

Most any good sour apple will make cider, but more generally an apple full of juice, and not very good to eat, will make the best. The Virginia crab perhaps excels all other apples for cider making.

When bottled up with a little rock candy, and wired, it will, after standing some time, sparkle like champagne when opened.

To get cider very strong expose it in a tub in extremely cold weather, and remove the ice that forms. As this can be only water, it leaves the cider that remains of additional strength.

Any substance put in to arrest the fermentation is of doubtful value, as all good cider must be perfectly fermented to be healthy. You had better depend rather on careful and clean making, and bottle tightly at the proper time.

The United States Asiatic Squadron.

Dispatches from Rear Admiral Bell, of the Asiatic squadron, dated Yokohama, Japan, April 30, state that no report had yet been received from the Ashuelot, which had been dispatched to Formosa to rescue the remainder of the crew of the bark Rover, seized by the wild inhabitants of that island some time ago. All the officers and crew of the squadron were well. The Shenandoah and Wyoming had sailed for Osaka, with the United States Minister and suite. Captain Goldsborough, of the former vessel, had instructions to land the Minister under a salute, and with an escort of the full marine guard of the Shenandoah and Wyoming appropriate to the occasion.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₰ lb	33 @ 36	LIME, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₰ 100 lbs.	8 50 @10 00	From store	1 80 @ 2 00
BRICKS, ₰ M.	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₰ gallon, Cuba	52½@ 53½
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	3 00 @ 3 50	Sugar house	52½@ 55
2nd hand	3 00 @ 3 50	Syrup	60 @ 1 00
New	4 00 @ 4 25	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₰ 280 lbs	
CANDLES, ₰ lb., Tallow	18 @ 20	Virgin	0 00 @ 3 00
Adamantine	23 @ 26	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Sperm	50 @ 55	Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
COFFEE, ₰ lb., Java	40 @ 00	Tar, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @ 3 85
Laguayra	28 @ 30	Tar, in ordr	3 90 @ 4 00
Rio	24 @ 26	Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
St. Domingo	24 @ 27	Rosin, pale	5 25 @ 6 00
COTTON, ₰ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	20 @ 22	do No. 1	3 50 @ 4 75
Gunny, ₰ yd	25 @ 00	do No. 2	2 90 @ 3 10
Dundee	20 @ 00	do No. 3	2 60 @ 2 75
Rope, ₰ lb	10 @ 12½	Spirits Turpentine, ₰ gal	00 @ 51
CORN MEAL, ₰ bushel	1 55 @ 1 00	NAILS, ₰ lb., Cut	6 75 @ 7 00
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₰ yard	00 @ 17	OILS, ₰ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Yarn, ₰ 5 lbs	00 @ 2 00	Linseed	1 75 @ 1 90
FEATHERS, ₰ lb	75 @ 80	Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
FISH, ₰ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	00 00 @22 00	Kerosene	50 @ 55
No. 2	20 00 @20 00	PEA NUTS,	3 25 @ 3 35
No. 3	17 50 @18 00	POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Mullets	6 00 @ 8 00	Irish, ₰ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
Herring, East	5 00 @ 7 00	PROVISIONS, ₰ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	20 @ 21½
N. C. roe, 10 50 @12 00		Middlings	00 @ 18
do cut, 7 50 @ 8 00		Shoulders	16 @ 17
do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00		Hog round	00 @ 18
Dry Cod, ₰ lb	9 @ 10	Western Bacon Hams	16½@ 18
FLOUR, ₰ bbl., Northern Family	12 50 @16 00	Middlings	14 @ 15
Superfine	10 00 @11 00	Shoulders	12 @ 13
Fine	9 00 @ 9 50	Lard, N. C.	16½@ 17
GLUE, ₰ lb	24 @ 25	do North'rn	13 @ 16
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45	Butter, N. C.	25 @ 30
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	00 00 @ 90 00	do North'rn	30 @ 35
LAND PLASTER, ₰ ton	18 00	Cheese	17 @ 20
GRAIN, ₰ bushel, Corn	1 33 @ 1 35	PORK, Northern, ₰ bbl., City Mess	25 00 @25 50
Oats	00 @ 90	Thin	00 00 @24 00
Peas, Cow	1 75 @ 2 00	Prime	22 00 @23 00
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50	Rump	00 00 @00 00
Carolina	12 @ 12½	SALT, Alum, bush	0 60 @ 62½
East India	11 @ 12	Liverpool, sack, groun cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
HIDES, ₰ lb., Green	5½@ 6	from store	2 25 @ 2 50
Dry	13 @ 14	SUGAR, ₰ lb., Cuba	11 @ 13
HAY, ₰ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 75 @ 2 00	Porto Rico	12 @ 13½
Northern	0 00 @ 1 50	C	15 @ 16
IRON, ₰ lb., English, ass'd	8 @ 10	B	16 @ 17
American, ref.	0 @ 10	A	00 @ 17
American, sheer	9 @ 10	Crushed	00 @ 18
Swede	10 @ 12	SOAP, ₰ lb., Northern	9 @ 13
Hoop, ₰ ton	155 00@160 00	Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@ 11
LIQUORS, ₰ gal., (dom.) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	Family	10 @ 10½
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	Chemical	9½@ 10
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Pale	7½@ 8½
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	SHINGLES, ₰ M., Contract	4 50 @ 5 00
LUMBER, (River, Flr Bds	15 00 @18 00	Common	3 00 @ 3 75
Wide do	10 00 @12 00	STAVES, ₰ M., W. O. bbl	20 00 @30 00
Scantling	8 00 @10 00	R. O. hhd	30 00 @40 00
		TIMBER, ₰ M., Shipping	12 00 @13 00
		Mill, prime	10 00 @12 00
		Mill Fair	8 50 @ 9 00
		Mill, inferior to ord	6 00 @ 7 00
		TALLOW, lb	10 @ 11
		TOBACCO, ₰ lb., Navy	25 @ 35
		Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 18, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—Since our last review the market for this article has ruled firm and all received has found ready sale at former quotations. The arrivals for the week have been much smaller than those of the previous one, footing up only 1,880 bbls., the majority of which changed hands at $3 for soft and $1 50 for hard, ₰ 280 lbs. On Thursday an advance of 5 cents was gained, and the market closes firm at $3 05 for soft, with an upward tendency in prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Up to Monday the market ruled quiet at the closing figures of our last report, viz:—50 cents for country and 51 cents for New York packages, but on that day an upward movement began in an advance of ½ cent, which has gained in strength as the week advanced, bringing the closing figure up to 51½ cents for country packages, a gain of fully 1½ cents upon the opening quotations. Since Tuesday a very active demand has existed, which the amount reaching market has failed to satisfy, and we close our report upon a very light stock in first hands, held firmly at our highest quotations. Sales are as follows:

Friday	132 bbls. at	50 @51	cents ₰ gal.	
Saturday	265	" "	50	" " "
Monday	243	" "	50@50½	" " "
Tuesday	20	" "	50½

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

The Guano Company.

We are glad to learn that a sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to warrant the organization of the Guano Company. A meeting will be held at an early day, in this city, of which due notice will be given, for the purpose of organizing, when the work of construction will be begun at once.

We understand that while sufficient stock has been subscribed to begin operations, it is feared that the Company, with its present subscribed capital, will not be able to manufacture guano in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, and it is hoped that other subscriptions will yet be made. As the organization is now a fixed fact, we hope our citizens will look into the matter. Among the stockholders are some of the most careful and practical planters and business men of North and South Carolina, and the management of the Company will be almost exclusively under the control of our own citizens. While its successful establishment will profit our entire section, it must not be forgotten that the immediate advantages to Wilmington will be immense. The more capital that is profitably employed, the greater will be the immediate benefit to us. The firm establishment and successful operation of this Company will be felt by every citizen of the place—none so wealthy as not to be profitably affected, and none so poor as not to reap some advantage by the impetus which it will give to every branch of business and employment.

We know that our people are now laboring under pecuniary and political disabilities which paralyzes their energies and intimidates their efforts. The cheerless aspect of the present, and the gloom of the future, give poor encouragement for investments and furnish little hope for early recuperation; but by unity of action and honest labor, we will rise above the darkness which now enshrouds us, and the efforts to relieve our financial embarrassments may prove the means of our political redemption—certainly we have nothing to hope from lying supinely upon our backs and waiting for our political, to precede our financial, regeneration. The former is the convenient shuttlecock of party necessities and aims; the latter is "in ourselves."

On all sides we see our brethren of the South casting aside the lethargy under which they are suffering, and making a manly effort to rebuild their waste places and restore their former prosperity and wealth. We must not be laggards in the race. We have now offered by capitalists and experienced business men of Baltimore, assistance which we cannot afford to refuse. They come to us and proffer to go hand in hand, sharing equally the cost, and giving to us the management of an enterprize which must prove of great benefit to our country, and which experience has shown to be of great profit to the shareholders. The Company proposes to try no experiment, but to engage in a recognized and standard business—to manufacture an article of universal demand, under the control of leading and successful men. Let us, then, at least look into the matter for ourselves, reserving our judgment until an examination has shown its merits or demerits. We hope those who may feel an interest in the matter will attend the meeting of stockholders soon to be held, when every opportunity will be afforded to look into the matter.

General Sickles' Letter.

We publish to-day in full the letter of General SICKLES to Senator TRUMBULL, giving some practical recommendations upon the reconstruction of the South.—This letter, which was before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, contains recommendations, based upon experience and observation, strangely at variance with the increased severity and onerous restrictions of the bill reported by that committee to the Senate a few days since. It shows in what insignificant estimation are held opinions of the most distinguished men and successful officers, when they are in conflict with what is supposed to be the interest of party. General SICKLES' recommendations are hooted at because founded in justice and truth, while those of traveling emissaries, like Conway and Heyward, or local "loyalists," like Sinclair and Holden, form the basis of action, because they look to party success.

General SICKLES' letter is the best vindication of the necessity of the President giving an authorized interpretation to the military reconstruction measures, as he shows the impossibility of an uniform execution of them. His recommendations will be recognized as just and practical by all honest and fair-minded men, who have had any experience at the South. Congress may not relish the fact, that but few of the enfranchised citizens of this section are qualified to fill the more important and necessary departments of the State government, but it is one which will strike the most casual observer, who has recently been at the South. We do not like to hear unpleasant truths, however, even from our friends.

We can well appreciate the character of the informants upon whose authority Congress, at each returning session, increases the political disabilities and makes more stringent the terms of our reconstruction. That which they receive from sources entitled to respectful consideration, are unheeded—every vile slander is treasured up and lives upon the journals, or in the pages of the Congressional Globe, all honorable testimony is buried in that populous parliamentary sepulchre, the committee room. The evidence and experience of their most honored officials are discarded, and legislation is in harmony with the recommendations of paid and unreliable tools, with no characters to forfeit, and whose pay and continued employment depends upon their ability to manufacture Southern horrors and get up Southern riots.

University of the South.

The Rt. Rev. W. M. GREEN, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi and Chancellor of the University of the South, has called a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, at University Place, Suwanee, on Thursday, the first day of August.

We are glad to see a returning interest felt in the establishment of this Institution. This is one of the many grand and noble undertakings in the South, which have been checked, we hope not destroyed, by the war. We believe, that previous to the outbreak of hostilities, the University of the South had every prospect of an early and successful completion. Now, more than ever, the youths of our section require the fostering care and assistance of wealthy and liberal institutions. Many of them already in existence are bravely struggling for life, and those in contemplation have received a check, which years of labor will only relieve, unless foreign aid is successfully invoked.

We trust, however, a full meeting of the Board will respond to the call of Bishop GREEN, and possibly some means will be proposed by which the fallen prospects of this University may be revived.

Through Travel.

We are glad to know that the efforts of our Railroad officials to secure a fair share of the through travel, North and South, is meeting with success. The new schedule has been in operation but a few days, and already the increase of travel is very large. The passenger trains going North, especially the Night Express, are well filled, while the Southern travel is good for the season.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad have added another train, and we now have a double daily, fast train, from all points South and North, with very few changes of cars. The management of the roads are so excellent, and the condition of the track and the running stock are such that great regularity and uniform connections are insured, and it now forms the quickest route from Mobile to New York. For comfort, safety and speed, the line through our city is unequalled, and these facts are having their due weight with travelers.

The delay and other inconveniences experienced by the ferry across the Cape Fear, at this point, has always been a drawback to travel and freight. We are happy to state that this difficulty will soon be obviated. The Bridge Company is rapidly progressing with its gigantic work, and before many months are gone the expansive waters of the Cape Fear will no longer prove an obstacle to the free and rapid transmission of passengers and freight.—This will add much to the comfort and dispatch of passengers, and will be of incalculable advantage to the roads. It is a matter of congatulation that the roads are under the charge of capable and industrious officials, and we are satisfied that nothing will be spared which attention and intelligence can do to make their stock remunerative to the owners, and give character and credit to the great works over which they have charge.

We are fully acquainted with the terrible struggle through which our railroads, in common with most of similar works in the South, have passed—some of which have succumbed, and but few are now in good repair; and we know of no better endorsement of the zeal and ability of the officials who have had charge of those which terminate here, than the success with which they are weathering the storm, and the fine condition in which they now are. If there is immediate recuperation and prosperity for our section, these roads are prepared to aid in the work and reap the benefit of any increase of business; while the success with which they make the best of the present stagnation and gloom, is wonderful and praiseworthy.

The Crops.

The Associate made a flying trip, a few days since, to Sumter, S. C., and took pains to make observations and procure information relative to the growing crops. Along the line of Railroad the crops look much better than was anticipated. It is true that in many spots in the fields the corn looked sickly from the excessive wet weather, but this was the exception, as generally it looked well, sometimes very well. The cotton crop of Sumter District is said to be generally good. The corn is not so promising, yet is much better than at this time a year ago.

Along the line of the Railroad the cotton is small, but generally the weed looks well, and the prospect now is, that a fair cotton crop will be made in Sumter, Marion and Darlington Districts, though it has been cut off to some extent. The corn and pea crops will be considerably less than was expected previous to the rain storms.

A friend writes to us that the crops in Duplin county, in this State, are worse than they have been for many years. Nothing will be made on most of the low lands. Perhaps a half crop of corn and cotton will be the yield of the uplands.—Many of the farmers of that county are said to be very much depressed, and now think that only a bare support will be made.

If the seasons had been favorable, Duplin would have been classed among the cotton-growing counties of the State, as most every farmer had planted cotton to some extent, but the injury by the rains has been so great that but a limited quantity will be made.

A practical farmer and intelligent gentleman from Edgecombe informs us that the corn crop of that county will be cut off from a fourth to a third, depending upon the remainder of the season and the lateness of the frost. He thinks that the cotton crop has been damaged not more than a fourth. From the number of acres planted and the hands employed, it was estimated that the yield would be rather over twenty thousand bales, but it is thought it has been damaged to the extent of five or six thousand bales, more, however, by the general effect of the wet weather, the loss of time and the grass, than by the overflow. A few planters have been quite seriously injured by the overflow, but this is not general.

If the above estimate is correct, the cotton crop of the county will be about the same as last year, but cultivated at considerably greater expense. In other words, with an ordinary season, there will be three-fourths of an average crop made; with a good season this estimate will be too little. From almost all quarters we have more hopeful accounts than immediately after the rains, and we sincerely trust that our farmers will have favorable weather and God will bless their labors with an abundant harvest. We know that in certain localities the damage has been great, but even in these places we trust the injuries are not irreparable. Industry and determination, aided by favorable weather and a late Fall, will do much to restore the injuries and crown our labors with good reward.

Annual Exercises and Distribution of Premiums at the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, Sumter, South Carolina.

The annual distributions of premiums at the above Academy for young ladies, at Sumter, South Carolina, took place on the 10th instant, in the new and spacious Hall recently erected by the order of the Sisters. This Hall is called St. Joseph's, and is large and well planned. In its construction the Architect displayed much taste, and deserves credit for the knowledge of workmanship evinced, and in devising and successfully carrying out so excellent a plan. The domitories on the second and third floors are large and airy and comfortably arranged. This large building was commenced early last Fall and is now nearly completed.

The number of visitors in attendance to witness the various exercises of the pupils was large. We counted fifty-seven young ladies, pupils of the Academy, all decked in white with blue sashes. The sight thus presented by these innocent young creatures, was one most beautiful and pleasant to behold. The declamations were all excellent, and there was not a single awkward pause made by any, from the eldest to the youngest. Some of these declamations were very superior, but all acquitted themselves creditably. The South should be especially proud of such an institution, and the "Sisters of Mercy" are deserving of the best wishes of our people, and should be awarded praise for their untiring exertions in building up this Academy amid the ruin and devastation with which the sad results of the war have surrounded us.

We were pleased to see the venerable and worthy Pastor of St. Thomas' Church in this city, the Rev. Dr. Corcoran, present, upon whom devolved the duty of addressing the pupils and awarding the premiums. His address was characterized for ability and neatness, and is one which will long be remembered, not only by the pupils, but by all in attendance.

We regret that this school has not been more liberally patronized during the past year, but this fact, we are aware, is owing more to the financial condition of the country and pecuniary embarrassments of parents and guardians than to any want of appreciation of the institution. In future, as our financial condition prospers, we have no doubt but that a more liberal patronage will flow in upon the institution, especially now that such ample accommodations have been made for the comfort of the pupils.

Blackberry Wine.

We call attention to the very fine paper read before the Chapel Hill Agricultural Society by Mr. R. B. SAUNDERS, which we publish to-day from the original manuscript. Mr. SAUNDERS is a practical Chemist of much merit, and his suggestions have the additional advantage of intelligent and careful experience. We know of nothing we could publish more interesting to the large number of our readers engaged or interested in the subject of wine-making. It is a matter of increasing importance, and we look for the day when wine-making will be recognized as one of the most lucrative and pleasant occupations of our people.—The success of this business will not only add wealth and population to our State, but its effects upon intemperance will be more efficient than all the legislation possible.

For the Journal.

Destructive Fire at Timmonville, S. C.

TIMMONVILLE, S. C., July 10, 1867.

Editors Wilmington Journal:—A destuctive fire occurred here this morning at three o'clock, which destroyed a large portion of the business part of our little village. The fire originated in, or rather under, the store occupied by Mr. J. T. Bristow, and from circumstances attending it, there is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary. Five stores were soon laid waste by the devouring element, and it was only by the almost incredible exertions of the citizens that the fire was finally subdued. The losses are as follows; J. T. Bristow, entire stock of goods valued at $2,500, insured for $1,500. The building belonged to the estate of D. J. W. Sanbroy—no insurance. D. A. McEachern saved nearly all his stock; the building was owned by Jessie Keith, and valued at $800—insured for $500. Garner & Bro., lost their store house and stock; the building was insured for $1,000, the stock $2,000. J. F. Cole & Co., lost building and stock; the building was insured for $1,500, stock $1,500. Owens & Gee lost building and stock—no insurance.—Their loss is about $ 1,500. The total loss cannot be much short of $10,000.

Yours, &c.

The Paris newspapers are filled with incidents connected with the sensation occasioned by the representation of Victor Hugo's *Hernani*. One line, which was suppressed at the first representation of the play, had been restored. An attendant walks in and addressing Don Carlos says:

"The Emperor Maximilian is dead,"

referring to some old fellow whose very bones had crumbled into dust ages ago.—But the words ran through the audience like an electric shock. This was on Thursday, June 20, and perhaps many of those present at that representation will hereafter connect the shudder, caused by the recitation of the line, with the fact that the body of the unfortunate Austrian Prince was then lying, scarcely cold, on the soil of Mexico.

A New York slander case has been in litigation for over thirty years. It looks likely to rival "Jarndyce and Jarndyce" before it is settled.

The directors of a New Jersey railroad offer to parties who will build on the line of their road a free pass over it for from three to five years.

Reported for the Journal.

REPORT
ON THE "BEST MODE OF MANUFACTURING BLACKBERRY WINE;"

Made to the Chapel Hill Agricultural Society, by

R. B. SAUNDERS.

Published by Request of the Society.

Good wine has always been an evidence of refinement and cultivation. There is nothing so gratifying and invigorating to the whole system, when suitably taken, as good wine—its freshness and peculiar aroma renders it very grateful to the stomach.

Good wine is the product of good fruit only, or that which has come to maturity under circumstances favorable to the development of its best qualities; for this reason the best qualities of wine cannot be made from wild Blackberries. Cultivation and sunshine are necessary for the development of the requisite amount of sugar, and to remove the excess of acid. I am doubtful, if under the most favorable circumstances, an excellent wine can be made of Blackberries. I find by repeated tests that the berries contain Citric, Mallic, Oxalic and Tannic Acid, besides some others, but no Tartaric Acid, which is characteristic of the Grape. Citric and Mallic Acids are soluble in both Alcohol and water, and therefore remain in the wine, communicating the acid taste which the wine has. The supposed medicinal properties of the wine I think are due to the Tannic Acid it contains, which being an astringent may have some effect on the diseases of the bowels. Now in wine made of grapes, there is no Citric or Mallic acid present and only a small amount of Tannic, which is derived from the oak staves, of which the barrels are made.—The Tartaric acid that exists in the grape juice is soluble in water, but not soluble in alchohol, and as the sugar in the juice is converted into alchohol, the Tartaric Acid falls to the bottom carrying with it most of the Alkalies contained in the juice, making Cream of Tartar or Bitartrate of Potassa, and I believe as long as such an amount of Acids exist in Blackberry wine, it is a question whether it will be a healthy drink. One of the best tests of the value and quality of wine, is the effect it produces when used in excess. Pure and healthy wine when drank to excess leaves no headache or nervous debility; whereas, the effects of Blackberry wine are violent headache, nausia and nervousness, showing the effects of the Acids held in solution in the wine. I beleive the wine drank in moderation to be better than common whiskey and that the manufacture of it will lead to making wine from grapes, than which there is no more healthful drink.

I have examined several samples of the so-called Blackberry wine and find none of them come up to what is required of a good wine. Good wine, when poured out, should sparkle, be transparent, have a pleasant taste and smell, must not be sour, should contain about 10 to 20 per cent. alcohol, and its specific gravity should not be greater than water. I have heard there are some samples of Blackberry wine that possess all these qualities, but I have never seen them. I do not wish to be understood as discouraging the manufacture of Blackberry wine, for I think it a good thing for us to practice on, to become familiar with the art of wine making, so in a few years, when we all have vineyards, no time need be lost in then having to learn. I have no idea that wine will be made from Blackberries when it can be made as cheap from grapes, for grape wine is as superior to blackberry as a ripe grape is to a green blackberry; but until grapes are plentiful, everybody should use blackberries, as it will be superior to the mixtures made and sold by our Yankee brethren.

Until blackberries are cultivated and more pains taken to select only thoroughly ripe berries, the amount of acid in them will have to be reduced by the addition of water and sugar will have to be added in order to furnish alcohol enough to make the wine permanent, for the sugar is not added to make it sweet, as you add sugar to tea or coffee, but to be converted into alcohol. The water is added to dilute the acid and make it pleasanter to the taste, as you would add water to whiskey when too strong to drink. No definite formula can be given as to the exact amount of sugar and water to be added, as the quantity must vary with the quantity already in the juice. Wine cannot be made twice alike unless the quantity is determined, and the amount lacking added in proper proportions. The amount of sugar and water, as I have determined by repeated tests, varies from day to day as it is affected by many circumstances, such as a change in the weather, or heavy rain a few hours before the berries are gathered, or if the berries are grown in a damp soil or in the shade. A good wine from blackberries (unless accidentally) cannot be made without an assay of the acid. This can be done very readily by the use of an acetometer. Ottos is the simplest and consists of a glass tube graduated; 10 or 12 inches in length and ½ inch wide, and closed at the bowl's-end. The tube is filled to the line as with water, and then the line O with juice and a solution of ammonia (sq. gr. 994) added drop by drop and the tube well shaken, keeping the mouth closed with the thumb. After more or less of the solution of Ammonia has been added it will change to a violet color; this color indicates the saturation of the acid and the height of the fluid in the tube shows the quantity of acid in the juice. The lines marked 1,2,3, &c., indicate whole per cent, and the shorter ones ½ per cent. Care should be taken not to add too much ammonia. If the juice contains more than 6-10 of 10 per cent. (or practically 1 lb. in 21 gallons) water must be added until it is reduced to this amount, as it has been found by practical experience that this amount makes the best wine from grapes, and as no experiments are recorded of the blackberry, we will have to be governed by the experiments made with other fruits. The amount of water to be added to any number of gallons can be ascertained by the rule of 3, for if 1 lb. acid requires 21 gallons water, it is easy to ascertain how much 1½ lbs. acid requires, or the water can be poured in a little at a time until the proper quantity is added, care being taken to add it in very small quantities.

The amount of sugar is to be determined by a Must scale or a Beaume's Hydrometer, for liquids are heavier than water.—This is constructed on the principle that the instrument sinks the deeper into the fluid the thinner it is or the less sugar it contains. Oechrles' scale is the one most in use. It consists of a stem with a hollow ball near its lower end to make it swim and a weight beneath to keep it in a perpendicular position. The stem is divided into equal parts, each part representing a certain amount of sugar.—Drop the scale gently into a jar containing the juice, press it down with the finger, and on its standing still the line to which the juice reaches, indicates the weight of sugar. The numbers on the scale correspond with the numbers in a table giving the number of pounds of sugar in 100 lbs. of juice. When the scale shows that the juice contains less than 24 lbs. sugar in 100 lbs. of juice, sugar must be added until the scales show it contains that amount. The proper quantity to be added to a given number of gallons can be calculated the same as the acid. The juice should be weighed before it shows any signs of fermentation and strained through a cloth to free it from seed or pulp. These instruments are indispensable to any one who wishes to make a good wine from any kind of fruit, but more especially from blackberries, the modes of using them are so simple that any one can soon learn.

The juice for a good wine should contain in 1,000 lbs., (125 gallons,) 240 lbs. sugar, 6 lbs. acid and 754 lbs. water. These instruments show how much the juice actually contains, and the difference is what should be added. By the use of these instruments as good wine can always be made as the fruit will allow, and will always be alike, as it is now, no two samples are alike.

The berries should not be gathered until perfectly ripe, as the riper they are the greater the quantity of sugar, and less the amount of acid. It is not possible to have the berries over ripe, provided they are not rotten. They should be gathered on a clear, bright day, and carefully picked over, all imperfect or unripe ones, and all leaves or stems thrown out, as they communicate a harsh unpleasant taste to the wine and destroys the aroma. As soon as the berries have been picked over they should be put into a tub and crushed with a wooden pestle until thoroughly broken to pieces. Let them stand in this condition 12 hours, in a cool place, so as to allow the juice time to dissolve the sugar in the pulp adhering to the seed, and which pressing will not remove. At the end of 12 hours the juice should be pressed from the seed and pulp. This may be done in any way most convenient, but the less it is exposed to the air the better, as the juice easily becomes acid.

Only the juice of berries gathered at the same time must be mixed together, for otherwise the fermentation will be unequal.—The quantity of sugar and water to be added must now be determined and added before fermentation begins, so that nearly the whole of the sugar may be converted into alcohol by the fermentation and not remain to act as a ferment at some future time. The fermentation may be conducted in two ways. The juice may be put into any open mouth vessel and covered with a cloth to keep out dust, &c.; in a few hours a thick scum will form on the top, allow it to remain perfectly quiet until fermentation has ceased. The crust should not be broken or removed as it is intended by nature as a protection to the young wine to prevent its turning sour and, also, to prevent the escape of the alcohol as it is formed. The common opinion that it should be skimmed off to prevent its becoming mixed with the wine is wrong, as it will not mix with the wine, but soon after fermentation ceases, will sink to the bottom. The other way, and the one I think best, is to put the juice, directly it is pressed, into the barrel it is to remain in, filling the barrel ¾ full and putting a safety tube into the bung-hole—this is simply a curved tube made of tin or lead, with one arm longer than the other. The longest arm is fastened air-tight into the bung-hole of the barrel, the other arm is put into a pitcher of water. This excludes the air from the juice, which can be now left to itself to ferment without danger of becoming acid or sour, and needs no attention except to see that the water in the pitcher does not evaporate.

The fermentation may be known to have ceased when the gass ceases to pass off through the tube or bubble up in the water in the pitcher. It may be allowed to remain in this condition until December, or it may be treated in the same manner as the wine fermented in the first manner.

The juice should not be fermented in different vessels, for when altogether in one vessel the fermentation is more regular and the wine less apt to sour. When fermented in small quantities the least variations of the weather will affect it. When the fermentation has commenced it should proceed moderately fast and with great regularity. After the fermentation has ceased, the wine is to be drawn off into a clean barrel, filling the barrel full and the bung driven in tight, the bung should be long enough for the lower end to remain in the wine, to prevent it from drying and shrinking, and thus allowing the air to get in the barrel, for by keeping the air from the wine it will keep sweet. Great care should be taken when fermented in open vessels, to exclude the air from it as soon as fermentation ceases, for if allowed to remain in contact with the air it will surely become vinegar. On a clear day in December, it should be drawn off in a clean barrel; wine should never be handled on a damp day, as the dampness affects it injuriously. It should now remain perfectly quiet until Spring opens, when it should be drawn off again; in a few weeks it may be bottled. The barrel should always be filled to the bung so as not to allow any vacant space for the air to occupy.

The object in drawing off the wine so often is to prevent it from fermenting again, as the sediment in the barrel acts as great and will start an acitous fermentation, after all the sugar has been converted in Alcohol, that is it will convert the Alcohol into vinegar if allowed to remain.

If fermentation sets in, it can be checked at once by adding ½ oz. sulphate lime to a gallon of wine, or by burning a strip of paper 1 inch wide and 5 or 6 long, that has been dipped into melted brimstone, and allowed to cool. A few gallons of wine should be drawn from the barrel so as to have a vacant space for the sulphur match to burn in, This should be lighted at one end, inserted at the bung-hole, and the bung put in so as to fasten the other end of the match and prevent its dropping into the wine, and also to prevent the escape of the gas; after it has burnt out, shake the barrel well, so as to mix the gas and wine, return the wine taken out and bung up tightly; after it has settled, draw off into a clean barrel.

The greatest possible cleanliness is absolutely necessary, as very little will change the fermentation from a vinous to an acitous one. The temperature of the room in which the fermentation takes place should be about 65 degrees Fahrenheit, for if less the fermentation proceeds imperfectly. If higher, alcohol escapes and weakens the wine. By a clean barrel is meant one that is free from all smell and communicates no taste to water after standing in it some time. It should be rinsed in lime water and then in clear water before being used.

The average of the assays taken is in 1,000 lbs juice:

Acid	8 pounds.
Sugar	75 pounds.
Water	917 pounds.

And from this assay the proper quantity of sugar and water to be added to each gallon of juice is

Sugar	32 ounces.
Water	11 ounces.

It is to be remembered that this makes a wine and not a cordial, it will not be sweet like the ordinary blackberry wine. The only difficulty after the proper quantity of sugar and water is added, is the fermentation, with the use of the safty tube there is none, as by keeping the air from the juice, Acetic acid will not be formed. Two ounces of emulsion of sweet almonds to each gallon of juice, communicate a bouquet to the wine and I think improves it.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 6, 1867.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana, Territory, fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson, at Fort Benton, on the evening of the 1st instant, and was drowned. He had been absent on public business, and had succeeded in procuring arms for the troops engaged in the defense of the Territory and transacting other military business demanded by the present exigency. At the latest accounts his remains had not been found, the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current preventing any rescue. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Montana, and for some time has been its acting Governor.

Letter of General Sickles on Registration

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have decided not to begin registration in this district until Congress determines who shall be registered. I trust, therefore, that it will be the pleasure of Congress to extend the time for the completion of my registration until—say, October or November. If I proceed now, and disregard the wishes of the President, my action would be regarded as insubordination; if I follow his intimations, many would probably be registered not eligible according to the true interpretation of the acts of Congress.

If it is meant that all who have held any office—Federal, State, or municipal—having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion, or given aid and comfort, etc., are disfranchised, this should *be expressly declared;* otherwise, if left to *construction* it may be held that no other offices *are included than those classes enumerated in Article VI., of the Constitution,* and that even as to these *a full pardon removes the disqualification.*

If it is meant to exclude lawyers they should be expressly mentioned, or else described by some classification; as for example, after the word "office," add "any licensed calling or employment or profession." Otherwise, if the eligibility of lawyers be left to *construction,* it may be held that a lawyer is not a public officer, although a functionary of a court or other judicial body.

The truth is, we have now in operation two distinct systems of reconstruction, originated by Congress, and engrafted upon the President's plan of reconstruction.—The *first* Congressional plan is expressed in the Howard constitutional amendment, leaving suffrage to be regulated by the several States, and imposing upon certain classes of persons disqualification for office, as a punishment for rebellion and as a safeguard for the future. That plan having been refused by the rebel States, Congress passed the reconstruction acts, which form a *second* scheme of reconstruction, entirely distinct in principle and plan from the former. In the second plan Congress assumes control of the question of suffrage, which is extended to *all* who can take a prescribed oath, and *also* enforces the disqualification for office, which would have been the penal and conservative feature of the first plan. Now, it seems to me that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence, the true solution, I believe, is to declare, with universal suffrage, a general amnesty—*naming the exceptions.* A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important judicial, executive, and legislative departments of the State governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes very few of whom are fit to hold office. The *people* can surely be entrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such men, being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction, and to support the views of the majority. Now, more than ever, men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State governments in the South; and it is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know anything of public affairs, and especially those who could fill judicial stations, are disfranchised. This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazards. If the experiment fail, it is most likely to fail from the inability of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success. It would have been advantageous perhaps to have removed many disaffected persons, especially judges, sheriffs, and magistrates, in the execution of the sixth section of the act of 2d March, if competent successors could have been found among those who are eligible to office; and I would regard the possession now of a wider field of choice for civil officers as one of the most effective instrumentalities in the execution of the military authority conferred upon district commanders. As it is, I find myself prevented, as will the people by and by, from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose repentance is as certain as the devotion of the most consistent loyalist. In truth, the zeal of some of the converts outruns the discretion of many of the faithful. With reference to other practical suggestions, it might be useful if Congress, by one of its committees, interrogated the commanding officers of the several districts upon the operation of the reconstruction acts, and the further legislation required.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES.

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Chairman Judiciary Committee, U. S. Senate.

Particulars of Maximilian's Case—Proceedings of the Court-Martial—The Trial and Execution—Demeanor of the Emperor and his Followers—Madame Juarez's Reception in New Orleans and Departure.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—We have the Brownsville Ranchero of the 4th inst., which publishes the proceedings of the court-martial that tried Maximilian and his generals. The court was composed of a lieutenant colonel, president, six captains, and a Judge Advocate. The prisoners were tried separately, each plea containing a denial of the jurisdiction of the court, and protesting against the refusal of the right of appeal.

Maximilian was confined to his bed when his case was called. His trial being last he was ably defended by Senor Eulalio Ortega who refuted the charges of usurper and cruelty, and said the law of October 3d was made when Maximilian was cheated into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the French commander-in-chief, and who said, moreover, that the law was only intended as a terror, as there had never been any petition for pardon presented, but it was conceded useless.

He earnestly asked members of the court in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day, as the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country. Coming generations will applaud the crowning of the greatest victory by the greatest pardon.

Among the accusations against Maximilian was one for attempting to prolong the war by the decree of March 7th, creating a regency in case of his death in the approaching battles.

Jesus Maria Vasquez, one of Maximilian's counsel, closed the argument as follows: "If you condemn the Archduke to death I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume toward the republic. I have confidence in the liberal armies that have routed out the French from this soil, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema, more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this court." The court commenced at 8 A. M. on the 13th, went into secret session on the evening of the 14th, and dissolved at 10 P. M. the same night.

The San Luis Potosi papers of June 19th publish telegrams from Maximilian to the Mexican President, which were received on the 27th of May, asking a personal interview with Juarez, and desiring that General Diaz should permit the Baron de Mangus, with two lawyers, to leave the City of Mexico, to undertake the Emperor's defence, and also with them the representative of Austria and Belgium, or, in default of them, those of England and Italy, with whom Maximilian alleged it was necessary that he should arrange some family and international affairs which should have been arranged two months since. These latter requests were accorded by Juarez, in a letter dated San Luis, May 27th, conditionally; that is, provided that the Baron and others could be on hand in time for the trial, which was not delayed on that account. In regard to the petition of Maximilian for a personal interview, Juarez replied that it could not be granted, on account of the distance from San Luis to Queretaro.

An extra of the New Orleans Times, published on Tuesday evening, contains a letter from San Luis Potosi, giving additional details concerning Maximilian's execution, in company with Miramon and Mejia, as follows:

At six o'clock on the morning of June 19 the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes seven the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution convulsive sobs break from the crowd. The carriages stop and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested.

Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico, who came with credentials offering him the government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the government, he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that tried him had a right to do so.—His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the liberal party retain the government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die as he lived a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words, *"Viva la Emperor! Viva la Mexico!"*

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo and said he would die poor; that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in forty cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking, the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of $20 pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor, who was to embalm his body. The bodies were taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a supernatual agency.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian was celebrated in New Orleans on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, in the Redemptionist (St. Mary's) Church. The mass was given without invitation by the reverend fathers. The interior of the church had a grand sombre look. In the nave, near the chancel rail, was the catafalque, draped in heavy folds of black velvet, a death's head, skull and cross bones forming part of the furniture. A hundred wax candles were lighted and illuminated the sides. All of the foreign consuls and the Austrian naval officers were in attendance, and occupied the pews immediately along the catafalque.

The Austrian consul has received orders to provide subsistence for the Austrian soldiers recently landed at Mobile, and they will be returned here in a day or two. The unfortunates are to be furnished with transportation from this place to Europe, or to be permitted to remain and settle in the country, as they may individually elect.

Madame Juarez, wife of the Mexican President, and party, numbering fifteen persons, arrived here last night, and left this morning for Vera Cruz on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, Captain Freeman. They will have but slender accommodations, as the vessel was not built for passengers. Madame Juarez was feted at the Mexican Consul's before her departure, but she was received very quietly, owing to the outburst of popular indignation elicited by the death of Maximilian not having yet subsided. Senor Romero and other distinguished Mexicans of her suite are at the St. Charles Hotel. The revenue cutter Wilderness was detained here by the State Department for the arrival of Madame Juarez, and it was afterwards given out that she was to carry dispatches. It is now generally understood among the well-informed, that the ruse of the cutter being about to leave, with important documents, was an afterthought, the United States not caring, after what has occurred, to honor the wife of the liberal President in so prominent a manner.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—A large number of Maximilian's officers and soldiers, representing several nations, are in this city—all wearing mourning badges.

Prince Michael of Servia has gone to Gastein to take the mineral waters.

P. McDowell Collins of the Sitka Telegraph line is again in St. Petersbug.

There were 472 deaths in New York last week, and 258 in Brooklyn.

Six steamships arrived at New York on Monday, bringing 3,045 passengers.

Gerrit Smith writes that his generosity has left him no longer a rich man.

Archbishop French has just got a D. C. L. from Oxford; ditto George Peabody.